"READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS ISSUE AND BE IT YOURSELF"

The Springfield Sun.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

VOLUME . SPRINGFIELD, KY., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1908. NUMBER 12

SUNDAYSCHOOLS

Of Washington County In the Lead.—Good Work of Mr. Lavon.

The following clipped from the Sunday School Reper.

We had some vant work done in many counties last yr. Harlan, in the midst of the mouains, is a Banner County. Lewis, a ke, difficult county to organize, ent the Banner list. again. Pulaski, a rular empire, is a Banner County. Mcomery woke up at the eleventh hi held all its district conventions the same day in December and enteil the Banner list, but the best work is done in Washington. Early in the ar the president resigned and the secrary married and moved away—by t way, only seven county secretaries, ; wome, married last year. Tell it n to the old maids now in office. In Ober I isited the county seat and sured iset of officers. They held tir couny convention late in Novemr, and after that held all their distri conventions, got up the statistics and the remainder of their apportionment and entered the Banner List. Rev. E. C. Lawson is the man who did it. e's a river sure enough. No wond the pople of Springfield wouldn let him "stay gone.

COMMITTEI SUICIDE

Mr. Dudley Milbu, Near Chaplin, Takes His Own Lie.

Mr. Dudley Milbn, a prminent farmer of the vicinit of Chapn, near the Washington coun line, committed suicide last Thursdi mornin at 4 o'clock by shooting imself. le had been ill for severadays wit pneumonia, and it is thoht his mid had become impaired.

Just before shooti himself e told his son to go to the rn and fel the stock, and when th young ma left the room, the sick m arose, wt to a dresser, procured ey, and unocking a drawer, took m it a revoer. He then went back ted and fired the fatal shot through s bowels. he covering of the bed affled the rert of the pistol, and meers of the fmily who were in the tchen prepang breakfast, did not kw of the terrle deed until they went to the room several minutes later. ; was then tit Mr. Milburn imself told the what he had done. The unfortuna man survived only a w hours.

The evening befo he shot himse a slight operation hbeen performed and physicians were ill satisfied wit the outcome.

The deceased was highly respected citizen. He leaves wife and several sons and daughters. e was about sixty years old.

ENTERTAIMENT

Of The Springfiel Graded High School On Last riday Night a Succs.

The Fifth Annu declamatory Contest of the Springfi Graded High School, held at the era House on last Friday night, was success in every particular.

Those who took art in the contest were: Misses Mabe lucker, Alice Haydon, Mabel Williams and Evelyn Royalty; Messrs. Thos. vin, Ollie Barber, Parker Medley a Walter Clements, and each of these derves special mention, but it is impssible to do so this week. The manner in hich they delivered their speeches w very gratifying to their friends.

The musical part of the program, under the direction of ss Lizzie Waters, was unusually g. It consisted of solos, duets, tri and quartettes. Each number was we rendered, showing much talent in those who took part.

The judges were: Mrs. C. M. McChord, Walter Hume and Will Waters. The medals were awarded to Miss Evelyn Royalty, who recited "The Raven," and Mr. Walter Clemens, who recited the Eulogy on Grady.

Pictures For the Next 10 Days.

20 Per Cent. Off

50c	PICTURES GO For		40c
75c	"	"	60c
$1.00	"	"	80c
$1.50	"	"	$1.20
$2.00	"	"	$1.60
$2.50	"	"	$2.00
$3.00	"	"	$2.40

Any Picture In Our store.

Give us Your Grocery Order; You will get the best for Less. HAGAN BROS.

NEW OFFICERS

Elected For The Washington County Fair Co. at Meeting Saturday.

At a meeting of the stock holders of the Washington County Fair company last Saturday, the following new officers were elected: W. S. Gibbs, President; T. Scott Mayes, Treasurer, and Theo. Campbell, Secretary. These gentlemen are among our most prominent and popular countymen, and have had experience in conducting the business of a county fair. It goes without saying that they will make the fair successful this year in every particular. The retiring officers have performed their duties well, and have given to Washington county one of the best fairs in the State.

An effort will be made to make the fair this year the best in the history of the county. Quite a large number of new attractions will be added.

NOTICED THE LABEL?

Winning Honors.

Master Wm. E. Dedman, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Dedman, of the northern section of the county, stood at the head of his class in the recent examination conducted in the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Danville. This is the second time the boy has carried off the honors in this institution, and his parents and friends are proud of his record.

Hon. Campbell Cantrell will speak in Springfield next Saturday afternoon at 1:30. Everyone invited to attend.

To Marry This Evening.

Mr. Walter W. McLaughlin and Miss Anna R. Cox will be married this evening at the home of Miss Cox's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Cox, at 6 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Williams, of the Baptist church. Both Miss Cox and Mr. McLaughlin have many friends in Springfield and Washington county, who extend congratulations. The groom is a son of Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin, of near town, with whom the couple will reside.

LARGE CROPS

Of Tobacco Disposed of By Washington County Farmers at Handsome Prices.

During the past ten days a number of large crops of tobacco have been sold by Washington county farmers. Mr. Robt. Hatchett recently sold his crop at $3,793.71; Mr. Luther Burns sold his crop last week for $2,037.35, and Mr. J. R. Durham sold his crop for $1,933.80. Messrs. Lloyd Haydon and James Patterson have also sold their tobacco, each crop being a large one, but we have not learned the prices received by these gentlemen. Mr. J. R. Claybrooke, Jr., disposed of his crop Monday, receiving 13c per pound for it.

Notice To Correspondents.

We were unable to put in type a number of interesting letters this week on account of a great rush of other work. These letters will appear next week.

Removal Sale

Millinery to be Sacrificed.

I am now making preparations to move into my new building, and I have decided to conduct a Cost Sale until I am ready to move. A great many articles will be sold at and Below Cost, while everything in my house will be marked down.

Silk Shirtwaists, Muslin Shirtwaists, Skirts, Mourning Veils, Millinery, Etc.,

Will be sold at Astonishingly Low Prices. If you need anything in this line now is the time to buy. Come to see me and get prices.

...Mrs. Williams...

HANDSOME BRIDLE

Sent to The Sun By a Convict In Deer Lodge (Mont.) Prison.

One of the handsomest pieces of work we have ever seen is that on a horse's bridle, sent to the editor of The Sun by William Gray, a white man, who is serving a sentence in the Deer Lodge (Mont.) penitentiary.

The Sun goes to a former Washington county man, who is serving a term in the same prison, and in this way Gray heard of the editor of this paper. Several weeks ago we received a letter from him, in which he said he read The Sun each week, and that in its columns he found many encouraging words, "therefore," his letter reads, "I am going to ask you to do me a favor. I am going to ask you to sell for me a horse-hair bridle." The editor of The Sun answered the unfortunates letter, and, of course, told him we would make an effort to dispose of the bridle.

Gray writes a good letter, and one would judge that he is fairly well educated. He says that he was born and reared in England, where his kinspeople now reside, and that he has neither relatives nor friends in America. He says that with the proceeds from the sale of the bridle, and other small savings, he hopes to accumulate enough money to pay his way back home by the time his prison term expires.

As to the bridle. It is undoubtedly a handsome piece of work. Every part of it is well and tastefully executed. It is made entirely of horse hair, the colors being varied. It is nicely and strongly woven, and in every way shows that the man spent many weary hours in executing the work. Mr. Begeman, the harness man here, says the bridle is decidedly the prettiest and finest of the kind he has ever seen, and that it is easily worth $50.

It would please us to sell it for the prisoner, and we are quite sure it would please him a great deal more. A check for about $50 sent to William Gray would flood his prison cell with a dazzling light.

BLACK & JOHNSON

To Quit Business.—They Are Advertising Their Large Stock At Cost.

The popular general mercantile firm of Black & Johnson, at Pulliam, will dispose of their large stock and quit business. Mr. Black will locate in Lawrenceburg, but Mr. Johnson has not yet decided where he will locate. Both of these gentlemen are popular and upright business men and they have many friends in this county who regret that they have decided to close out their stock of goods.

They are now advertising everything in their store at cost, except the stock of groceries.

..Only A Few Bargains..

As named this week, owing to our lack of time to prepare an advertisement, but be it remembered that our large Store is Crwded···in every department···with Excellent Qualities at **Bargain Prices.**

Wall Paper.

If ou are going to paper your walls he coming Spring get your Paper rom us NOW.

1,000 ROLLS at from

5c to 35c.

The latest stock of the prettiest we ve ever had on display

500 Pairs Lace Curtains Ranging in Price, per Pair, From 40c to $6

Farmers!

10,000 WE HAVE 10,000 YARDS OF TOBACCO CANVAS.

Reduced Prices

On every article in our Store for the next

30 Days.

Watch the papers for larger advertisement, and save money.

Come in, look through our stock and you will find something to suit at a bargain price.

Cunningham, Duncan & Co., Springfield, Kentucky.

EDITORIAL

It ought to be, and is, no doubt, gratifying to Prof. Colvin, to note the progress made by his old pupils, who are now attending Universities and Colleges in other cities. They are forging to the front in an astonishingly rapid manner, both in studies and public speaking. Jack McChord is high up on the ladder and is yet climbing. He has captured medals and covered himself with glory more than one time since he entered Center College at Danville. John Shuck McElroy, Jr., who is attending the same College, is also "doing things" in a way that guarantees a pretty and successful future. Mr. McElroy only recently won the highest honors in the Earnst debate. He is a graceful and forcible speaker, and our prediction is that he will some day be recognized as one of Kentucky's greatest speakers and best men. Lyman Barber, in College at Madison, Wisconsin, is recognized by the faculty of that great Western educational institution as one of its brightest lights. He stands at the head of his classes, and has been complimented a number of times in a substantial manner. Mr. Barber recently won second place in an oratorical contest, and, when it is considered that he competed with the best talent in the country, the winning of second place is indeed an unusual compliment. Robert Mayes, Mauray Durrett and Wallace Duncan, in State College at Lexington, are progressing in a gratifying manner, and are proving to the faculty and their friends that they have in them the elements that make the men that make the world "gloriously progressive."

The "desire to endeavor" was planted in the breast of each of these young men—first, at home, and second, in the Springfield Graded High School.

Give the boy the right kind of training at home, then put him in school here, and in just a little while you will see that "cropping out" of "successful manhood."

And in our school today there are not a few young men and young ladies who have promising futures.

There are Walter Clements, Thos. Colvin, Parker Medley, Ollie Barber, Harry Shultz, Edward Willett, Knight Handy, and, we might mention a dozen others, of the younger boys, who are talented. These young men are good speakers, and their fluent speech and graceful manners never fail to please an audience. It is indeed fortunate that they are pupils of the Springfield Graded High School, where they are not only properly taught, but are encouraged, to strive to prepare themselves for a place among MEN.

ENCOURAGEMENT! — A golden word that—when sincerely applied—causes man to reach up and pluck the sweetest fruit—to move forward, stronghearted and determined, toward that goal, the reaching of which means that not only the aspirant is glorified in his achievements, but that the world has been made better by his endeavors to to do things as they should be done.

We congratulate the pupils of the Springfield Graded High School, because they have brains, determination and competent teachers—the material for, and the builders of, the bulwark—MANHOOD.

In an interview a representative of the infamous paper trust advises newspapers to increase their subscription price and advertising rates or print a smaller paper. Even those people who would stand this outrage will have to foot the bills, for not a cent of the increase of price would stop or does stop in the hands of the punishers of the papers. What an outrage of this boasted land of the free and home of the brave that these outlaws and conspirators against trade can't be brought before the bar of justice and made to wear stripes. If a few of them were made to take their meals behind bars the combine would collapse like a fog in August and the suffering public would have their revenge. Or if the tariff were only taken off of wood pulp the trust would speedily go to pieces like a soap-sud's bubble blown through a gympsum blo som.—Harrisburg Herald.

CONGRESSMAN JOHNSON

Delivers Speech In Congress Criticising the President's Message. It is Short, But to the Point.

The speech of Congressman Ben Johnson, recently delivered in the National House, has been widely and favorably commented on by the Democratic press. It is brief, but is crowded with many excellent points. The speech follows:

(FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

Mr. Stephens, of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I now yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Johnson.]

Mr. Chairman: While the eyes of the country are centered upon the President's message with both hope and misgiving, there are two parts of that message to which I wish to invite attention. The first is that part where the President says he is in favor of giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to place a physical valuation upon the railroads of this country. After saying that he says:

When once an inflated capitalization has gone upon the market and has become fixed in value, its existence must be recognized.

By that he means to say, and does say, that when the unscrupulous have caught the unwary investor by selling him stock in an "overcapitalized" corporation that a physical valuation, that is, a real valuation, should not be made for fear that the investor may have the size of his dividend reduced.

In other words, the President prefers that the thousands and thousands of people who use the railroads should suffer extortion rather than that the investor in these railroad securities should have his dividends reduced, to this extent becoming the guarantor of those who invest their money unwisely.

That doctrine is but a continuation of Republican doctrine, which is always in the interest of the moneyed classes; and this declaration upon the part of our Chief Executive is, in my humble opinion, but a pretext for declining to recommend a physical valuation to be made of our railroads. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

His recommendation when carried to a logical sequence means that corporations which are "overcapitalized" should not be physically valued; while those not "overcapitalized," and consequently not needing it, should have the physical valuation.

The American public is clamoring that the utilities corporations shall be valued at their actual worth, and rates made which will earn a fair and reasonable interest upon their bonds, and a like dividend upon the capital stock thus fixed.

Instead they are now paying extortionate rates upon a capitalization which usually is 25 per cent. cash and 75 per cent. water.

Now comes the President and says that he does not want the water taken out of capital stocks which contain it, but that he does want the water taken out of those which contain none.

I am impressed with the firm conviction that the message was not inspired by a desire to have a single abuse corrected, but was a pretext, pure and simple, to anticipate a heralded deliverance from another—yes, another—candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The time selected for its transmission to Congress was determined by political exigences, and was nothing more nor less than the exercise of official privilege to defend his alleged financial panic and become official apologist for the wrong doings of his party about to be criticised by another prominent member of his party.

When his party, to a man, but a few days before upon the floor of this House had voted to defeat an amendment to the bill codifying the penal laws of the United States, by which amendment the Democrats sought, in the interest of the laboring masses, to put back upon our statute books a provision requiring that an injunction should not issue until the party against whom it was directed had been served with notice, he remained silent; no message came.

And when his party, upon the same occasion, refused to put upon the statute books a law to punish the life insurance companies for contributing "anything of value" to the campaign fund of a candidate for office, again his solemn silence stood out in prominence like Pike's Peak against the western horizon, he bearing in mind, perhaps, that such contribution might be necessary to make another Republican President.

Mr. Chairman, I am compelled to believe that hurrying, flying courier brought not a message to the Congress sincerely urging needed legislation; but, instead, an insincere political speech to the galleries, to avert a stampede by a long suffering people away from ambition's un-American intent. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

As another proof of insincerity I find further along in the message these words:

We attack only the corrupt men of wealth who find in the purchased politicians the most efficient corruption.

If dishonest politicians—politicians purchased by the protective tariff created trusts—are the instruments through whom "successful dishonesty" feeds, prospers, thrives, and grows fat I ask him to tell the people to which side of this Chamber—Democratic or Republican will he point and say: "You are the guilty ones." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

He has said that he turned on the light. I implore him, if he is sincere, to send another message, intended either for Congress or the people, and say which party it was—Democratic or Republican—that turned off the light. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I ask him to go still further and tell the hungry thousands of our people which party it is that has so artfully managed the seemingly inexhaustable fountains of pollutting darkness.

Let him tell the American people which party it is that stands below in the almost impenetrable darkness and holds steady the ladder while the porch climber rises, rung by rung, to "successful dishonesty." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Will he, as a God-fearing Chief Executive of the greatest and grandest nation of all the earth, say that the "ladder holders" are upon this side or that? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I conjure him to say whether or not, in the approaching election, he will use the influences of his great office to reelect the men who, in this Hall, stand between the people and their needs, as set out in his belated message?

I further ask if, at this good hour, he is not offering powerful and valuable patronage to the Republican Congressmen from my own fair State that they may use it to be returned to these Halls, to again vote against a restoration to the people of those rights which the "successfully dishonest" have, under Republican-made laws, deprived them? [Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.]

NOT AT COST BUT AT A



GREAT REDUCTION



..On Furniture and Stoves..

The Entire Stock.

HAVING decided to quit the Furniture and Stove business, in order to make rom for a Stock of DRY GOODS which I will carry in the Future; these goods will be sold at a very Great Reduction.

BED ROOM SUITES, ODD DRESSERS, WASH STANDS, CHIFFONEIRS, SIDE BOARDS, CHAIRS, ROCKERS, SAFES, ETC.

In fact everything found in a first-class Furniture Store. Come and see for ourself

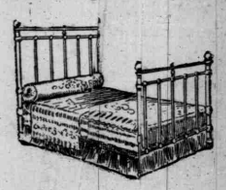
BARGAINS IN STOVES.

Willyou need a Stove next year? If so save money by buying now. These sovesnust go.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LINE OF---



...Carpets and Mattings...



J. E. HARMON

Mackville, Ky.

Deaths In Marion.

The following deaths were reported by the Marion Falcon:

Mrs. Daugherty, an aged and highly respected lady, of the Gravel Switch community, died Friday night.

Death claimed a sweet, gentle soul when it summoned Mrs. Kate Froman Sunday morning at 3 o'clock. She gently passed away at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. P. Myers.

Mrs. Maggie McClain, wife of Mr. Duncan McClain, former deputy sheriff of Marion county, died Sunday night at her home at Beuchel, a suburb of Louisville, of asthma followed by heart trouble.

Mrs. Wm. Luckett died suddenly of heart trouble at her home in Calvary Friday night. Mrs. Luckett retired that night in her usual good health and got up to look after the fastening of the door when she fell and expired.

Mr. Chas. H. Hiibsch died at his home here Sunday evening about 7 o'clock after an illness of about two hours. He had been in his usual health until late Sunday afternoon when he had finished some work about the house and complained to his wife of peculiar feelings. He had a smothering spell and a physician was summoned, after which he rallied to some extent, but soon went into convulsions and passed away.

Mr. Thomas Humphrey peacefully breathed his last at his home in this city Thursday night of last week. He had been in feeble health since last September and the news of his death comes as no surprise. The funeral services were held at the residence Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. T. M. Cornelson, assisted by Dr. A. S. Moffett, and the remains were laid to rest in Ryder cemetery. Deceased was born in Liverpool, England, April 8, 1821, and came to this country in 1858, removing to Lebanon in 1860, where he resided the remainder of his life.

THOSE GIRLS AGAIN.



Jack—Do you girls really trust each other?

Dollie—Of course we do. Ethel just told me she was in love with you. She confided in me because she knew I wouldn't tell!

Mercer Tobacco Sold.

Harrodsburg Herald: On Monday Chairman Kyle received a telephone message from Secretary Brooks, of Winchester, requesting him to arrange with the Louisville Warehouse Company for delivery to buyer a part or all of the 1906 Mercer tobacco crop, so that it can be delivered at once. Several large deals aggregating millions of pounds have already been made, and many more are about to be closed. Chairman Kyle says that the only thing that will stop the sales of tobacco at 16½ cents is 1908 tobacco beds, therefore, there will be no 1908 tobacco beds. It is the opinion of many that in a very short time all the Equity tobacco will be sold at a great big price.

FENWICK.

Misses Adray Canary and Margaret Hiatt, of Canary, spent last Wednesday with Misses Sadie and Louise Fenwick.

Misses Pearl and Ada Fenwick were guests of Miss Lizzie Anderson last Wednesday.

Mrs. Myrtle Barker and Mrs. Nannie Fenwick, of this place, were in Springfield one day last week on business.

Mr. Will Barker and wife spent the latter part of last week with the latter's father, Mr. J. H. Mayes, near Mackville.

Mr. Wallace Adams was in Lebanon last week with his tobacco.

Misses Ethel and Verna Rogers were in Springfield one day last week.

Mr. W. M. Nally has returned home from Winchester.

Mr. Jim Harmon has returned home, after a visit to his father in Lebanon, who is dangerously ill.

Mrs. W. M. Nalley and little son, Bohon, spent Saturday with Mrs. Robert Grayes, of this place.

Mrs. W. T. Adams is very ill at this writing.

Rev. Father Gabe filled his regular appointment at this place Sunday morning.

Miss Louise Fenwick spent Sunday with Miss Leona Graves.

LOCUST GROVE.

Mrs. Nannie Bobbitt has returned to her home at Lebanon, after a two weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. A. L. Litsey.

Miss Mattie Tobin is spending a week with her aunts, Mesdames Lizzie Reed and Mattie Dragoo.

Mr. Cornish and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Sharpsville.

Mesdames Emma Baker and Mattie Dragoo, Misses Sue and Bertha Edgerton and Mattie Tobin spent Tuesday with Mr. Will Beam and mother.

Edgar Wilson, of Pleasant Grove, was the guest of Harvey Leachman Saturday.

Miss Frances Litsey entertained the young folks Friday night at Flinch.

Mr. James Brewer and wife visited his sister, Mrs. Mattie Scott, at Folin, Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Susie and Bertha Edgerton were guests of Miss Tiny Reed Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Decator Dragoo gave the young people a party Thursday night. All report a good time.

Uriah Litsey has entered school at Springfield.

CANARY.

E. T. Perkins, of Cardwell, was with Mr. W. T. Philips Sunday night.

Miss Hattie Logsdon was the pleasant guest of her cousin, Miss May Lanham, Saturday and Sunday.

The musical entertainment given at Mr. and Mrs. Brack Yates by the Lanham and Anderson band was well attended, and all report an enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hiatt and children and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Philips spent Sunday with Mr. James Anderson and family.

Mrs. H. S. Litsey and her daughter, Mrs. J. I. Brewer, and Mrs. Bettie Canary spent Monday with Mrs. J. W. Logsdon and family.

Mr. Oscar Lanham bought of Mr. Steve Smith a horse; price unknown.

Mr. and Mrs. Budd Coffey, of Louisville, has moved to Mr. Jim Patterson's, where they expect to make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Milton have moved to the D. B. Wilson house, Mr. Wilson having moved to Fenwick, where he expects to run a poultry farm.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lanham were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Lanham last week.

The SUN $1

TATHAM SPRINGS.

News is scarce this week, owing to the inclement weather there has not been a great deal of visiting.

Rev. Hollas Sommers, of Georgetown, filled his regular appointment at Rockbridge Sunday.

Mr. Sherrel Pinkston attended the funeral of his brother at Willisburg Sunday afternoon.

Mr. J. W. Satterly and wife, Mr. L. M. Satterly and family spent last Sunday at the home of J. S. Royalty.

Mr. G. W. Shirley and Miss Eva Pinkston spent Thursday with Mr. R. C. Pinkston and family.

Mr. Ivan Carey and wife gave the young people a party last Saturday evening, which was much enjoyed.

Miss Hester Noel, of Brooksville visited her sister, Mrs. Della Carey, this place, last week.

THEY WERE BOTH SURPRISED.



Clergyman—I am surprised to see you here, Smith.

Convict No. 100—S was I, or I'd never a been here.

HARDSTY.

Miss Ollie Gray spending this week with Miss Dollie Vgin at Maud.

Mr. M. V. Sutherland spent Sunday with Mr. Mit Sal and family.

Bro. Benight will fill his regular appointment next Sunday and Sunday at New Hope.

Miss Valeria Gocett spent Saturday nighwith Mr. J. Gray and family.

Miss Ida Gray spending this week with her cousin, Mrs. Salhe Sutherland at Willisburg.

Mr. S. G. Hardy and wife, spent Sunday with Mr. T. Montgomery.

Mr. Will Hardesty of this place, has gone to Shaw, Mississippi, in the interest of his farm he purchased while living there.

Mr. Roy Chessenwife and child, Mr. Clifton Kidwell, wife and child spent Sunday with Mr. H. P. Chesser and family.

MULDRAGH HILL.

Mr. Sabe Coulter and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with J. M. Shields and family.

Miss Mallie Shields spent one day last week with Samuel Coulter and family.

Mr. Lonnie Noe wife and sister, Jessie Noel, spent last Sunday with M. C. Keeling, near this place.

Mr. Richard Ham and daughter, Lillie, and little son Charlie, spent Sunday with Mr. Tom Coulter and wife.

Miss Effie Coulter and little Hubert Patrick spent Sunday with little Mattie Belle Coulter at this place.

Mr. Sabe Coulter and little son, Cecil, spent Monday with Mrs. Nancy Scott, near this place.

Several from here attended county court at Springfield Sunday.

J. R. Brewer and miss Laura Patrick were married last week in Springfield at the county clerks office by Rev. R. E. C. Lawson. The groom is a well known young farmer of the Hillsboro neighborhood, and a bride is a daughter of Mrs. J. A. Coulter and her home has been in Johnson county.

Messrs. Edd Peins, Sabe Coulter, J. A. Coulter and Emuel Coulter were in Louisville last week with their tobacco.

Mrs. Albert Hess and little son, Reed, spent one day last week with her father, Mr. Jim Sales and family.

WE ARE GOING TO

QUIT BUSINESS!

$12,000 STOCK at COST, Groceries Excepted.

Our Reason for quitting is that Mr. Black will go to Lawrenceburg to locate, and this break in the firm makes it necessary that we close out. Therefore, we find it necessary, in order to dispose of our stock hurriedly to make Very Low Prices. Those who have bought of us during the past few days will testify to the fact that prices have been Slaughtered.

Cost Prices Will be Quoted
From Now Until The Last Article is Sold.

Positively Everything will be Sold for CASH. Credit will not be Extended to Anyone.

In inaugurating this sale we offer to the people an unusual opportunity, and during these hard times it will prove a God-send to the buying public. Remember, Everything is included in this Cost sale, except Groceries.

Respectfully,

Black & Johnson,
Pulliam, Kentucky.

Persons Who are Indebted to us Must Settle at Once.

The Property and Goods will be offered for sale as a whole if a buyer is found. This stand is one of the best in this section of Kentucky

A DEATH STRUGGLE.

Interesting Notes on The Tense Situation Prevailing at Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 25.—The senatorial race and the county unit local option bill are still in the throes of a death struggle that is liable to drag every other interest into its vortex and all sink or swim as a result of that struggle. The session is over half gone and practically nothing has been done. Both sides are afraid to vote on any important legislation for fear it may have some effect on the senatorial fight. The tobacco legislation is being neglected, school legislation is being neglected, in fact everything is being postponed or neglected. The legislative bodies remain in session but a short time each day and seem positively averse to doing any serious work. The Democrats say the county unit bill will pass the house this week, while the Republicans say it will not. Those who claim to be the best posted say, just as they did last week, that a senator will not be elected till the county unit bill is disposed of finally in some way. Of course there are all kinds of rumors about it. One man will tell you that he heard a Democrat who has been voting for Beckham say if Bradley could get enough votes to tie Beckham he would walk out of the house and not vote on that ballot, thus electing Bradley. Another man will tell you that he has heard three or four Republicans who are strong for the county unit bill say that if the few liquor Democrats try to combine with the Republicans and elect anyone but Bradley, they will vote for Beckham. Still another man will tell you that the county unit bill has nothing to do with it and that Bradley will win as soon as one of the Democrats in the house is unseated, which event will occur this week or next.

* * *

This legislature is not far behind its predecessors in the number of "scare-crow" bills before it. By "scare-crow" bills is meant bills that are introduced just to scare some corporation or some interest into doing something or paying something to have the bill defeated. A story is told on one green member that he asked an old member how he could get some railroad passes for his friends. He was told that the proper and usual way was to introduce a bill to require all railroads to push their trains with locomotives instead of pulling them. He drew up the bill and was about to offer it, but his joking friend found it out just in time to prevent it. The average new member wishes to make a "record," too, and keeps his campaign promises by introducing bills on all imaginable subjects. The titles to these bills are published in the newspapers and usually that is the last ever heard of them, for they die in the committee and the author returns home and tells how he made a desperate effort to have his important measures passed, but he could make no headway because the corporations fought them, when as a matter of fact no corporation probably ever heard of his bills. They have made a "record," though, and usually run for congress on it, then retire to the cooling shades of private life. This is not always the case, however, for five of the Kentucky congressmen, viz., A. D. James, Ben Johnson, W. P. Kimball, Harvey Helm and John Langley, have served in the legislature. Congressmen Ollie James, Owsley Stanley, Swagar Sherley, Joe Rhinock, J. B. Bennett and D. C. Edwards had never served in the legislature.

* * *

During the first two weeks of this session it looked like every member of the legislature wanted to have the honor of introducing a bill to repeal the dog-tax law. Two or three bills were introduced every day to repeal it, and it was freely predicted that the first bill passed would be one to take the tax off of dogs. A change has taken place, however, and now it seems very doubtful if the tax is repealed at all. Nearly all these repeal bills were the result of campaign promises, the candidates pledging themselves to introduce a bill to repeal the dog tax as soon as the legislature met. They have kept the promises, but now the sheep men are making themselves felt. Several delegations of farmers from different counties have appeared before the committees having the bills in charge and while the discussions have been warm and the anti-dog-tax men have been insistent, there has been a decided change in sentiment. The sheep raisers say the law is just now beginning to be understood and its effect appreciated; that hundreds of sheep were [illegible] year by dogs, but the owners have been paid full value for the sheep, something that was never done before. They urge that if the law is given a further trial of two years it will never be repealed, as it will be thoroughly demonstrated in that time that the law is an absolute necessity and works no hardship on anyone.

* * *

So far only two bills have passed both houses and are ready for the approval of the governor, these two being a bill giving the governor the power to appoint a stenographer for his office and a bill providing for several messengers and stenographers for the senate and house. A number of bills, however, have passed one house and may pass the other before the session ends, amongst the number being the Crecelius tobacco bill which provides a heavy fine for a violation of a contract to pool tobacco. It has passed the house and may come up in the senate this week and be passed. The Newman bill to prevent the sale of adulterated or misbranded field seeds has passed the senate, and it carries with it an appropriation of $2,000 a year to have seeds tested by the Experiment Station, and if found to be adulterated or misbranded, the dealer will be fined. The Newman bill appropriating $40,000 for buildings on the state fair grounds in Louisville has also passed the senate. Other bills that have passed the senate but not the house are as follows: Appropriating $20,000 a year to carry into effect the bill to prevent the sale of adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs and liquors.

Fixing the salary of the lieutenant governor at $2,500 per year.

Providing for a vote on the question of amending the constitution so that property may be classified for taxation.

Giving the builder of a partnership line fence a lien on the land for the cost of the fence.

Appropriating $50,000 for a new governor's mansion.

The following bills have passed the house but not the senate:

The Crecelius tobacco bill; the Liliard pure food, drug and liquor bill, which is the same as the bill passed by the senate.

* * *

Politics must be a very fascinating game, for it seems as if it once gets a good hold on a young man he never lets it alone. As an example of this, the two nominees for United States senator, W. O. Bradley and J. C. W. Beckham were both, in their boyhood, pages in the Kentucky house of representatives. They both became imbued with politics, while associating with the politicians in the legislature, and both have followed the game till each is the recognized head of his party in Kentucky. Bradley was a page in the historical sessions of 1861-62, being appointed to the position by Sergeant-at-Arms John L. Smedley. Twenty years later, in 1881-82, Beckham served as page, being appointed by William E. Railey of Woodford county, who was sergeant-at-arms that session.

* * *

A strong fight is being made, especially by the Shelby county dairymen, against the Simmons bills, which seeks to eradicate tuberculosis from dairy cattle by the compulsory administration of the tuberculin test under state supervision, and providing for an indemnity not exceeding $50 for each infected cow that is destroyed by order of the state authorities. Dr. H. D. Roiman, president of the Kentucky Dairymen's association, and others who have urged the passage of the bill, say it is in the interest of public health, and is the only way to secure pure milk. Those who oppose the bill say the tuberculin test is not at all infallible and not nearly so good as the bacteriological test, and intimate that the bill is really in the interest of the veterinary surgeons. The bill is the outgrowth of the campaign in the cities for purer and better milk, but it is doubtful about it being passed.

* * *

The following new bills of importance have been introduced the past week:

Act providing for official stenographers for circuit courts at $1,200 per year salary.

Act to award the deposits in the hands of the state treasurer and sheriffs to the highest bidder.

Act to prevent the opening of theatres on Sunday.

Act to prohibit any officeholder from serving as committemen for any political party.

Act to reduce the state taxi on insurance premiums from $2 on the $100 to $1 on the $100.

Act to regulate the manner in which common carriers shall settle claims for loss of or damage to freight shipped in this state.

Act to authorize the use of the old state house building in Frankfort for another state normal school.

Act to provide for better schoolhouses and to establish a state board of construction and inspection for school buildings.

Act authorizing the commissioner of agriculture to furnish poison to the tobacco growers of each county and appropriating money to pay expenses of warfare against the tobacco fly.

* * *

The constitution provides that not more than two proposed amendments to it can be voted on by the people at any one election and that the legislature shall not authorize a vote on more than two amendments at any one session. The senate has already passed two bills authorizing votes on two proposed amendments, and therefore cannot authorize any more this session, unless the house should refuse to concur in those already passed. This cuts off any chance to vote on the amendment which proposes to allow a vote of the whole state on prohibition, until next session. One of the two bills passed by the senate proposing an amendment to the constitution, is of vital importance, as it provides for the classification of property for taxation.

JOHN H. STUART.

Heart Troubles

The heart may be weak just the same as the eyes, stomach or other organs. It often happens that a person is born with a weak heart. Then again disease, fevers, over-exertion, anxiety, nervousness, rheumatism, etc. weaken the heart. The result is shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in the heart, or in some of the nerves of the chest or abdomen. The heart should be strengthened with a tonic, and for this nothing equals Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"I had LaGrippe last fall as I thought in a mild form. I was weak, tired feeling, and short of breath; could hardly go about, and a good deal of the time sort of an asthmatic breathing and extremely nervous. I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine and now I feel so much better in every way. I am so thankful that I began taking this medicine, and shall not hesitate to tell others how much good it has done me."
MRS. F. J. NORTON.
Freeville, New York.

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and we authorize him to return price of first bottle (only) if it fails to benefit you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

VERY ORIGINAL.



Jack—That man who has charge of the pond is very original.

Jess—How is that?

Jack—I told him not to allow any corpulent people to skate, so he put up a sign: "Thin ice for thin people."

To Honor Jefferson Davis.

Commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, ground will be broken at New Orleans on June 3, 1908, for the erection of an imposing monument to the only president of the Confederacy, says a New Orleans dispatch to the New York Tribune. There is some discussion as to the removal of the body of Jefferson Davis' first wife, which now rests in an obscure and rapidly decaying tomb at Bayou Sara, La., to New Orleans and placing over the new grave a suitable monument.

Sea Beach on Ocean Liners.

A sand pit has been provided on one of the Canadian transatlantic liners for the amusement of the children of emigrants on board, says Popular Mechanics for December. In rough weather the children have the pleasure of being tumbled about in the sand, where formerly they were compelled to stay quiet for fear of being bumped against the hard steel decks and partitions of the ship.

Kentucky King No. 16448

This Fine Registered Jersey Bull

Will stand at the HERTLEIN farm one mile north of Springfield on the Lebanon road at a fee of..... **$1.50**
WITH RETURN PRIVILEGE.
ADOLPH HERTLEIN.

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	Both papers 1 yr
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—WITH—
LOUISVILLE DAILIES.

The Sun and The Louisville Times one year	$5 00
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The Sun and the Louisville daily Herald one year	3 25
The Sun and the Louisville Evening Post one year	4 90

The Sun and Daily Kentucky State Journal, both one year $4

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THE ANSWERS.

The State Anti-Saloon League interrogated Mr. Beckham and Mr. Bradley as follows:

"Irrespective of all other matters, what is to be, from now on, your attitude toward the passage of the county unit bill?"

MR. BECKHAM'S ANSWER.

"If I understood that you gentlemen were questioning my sincerity, I would refuse to discuss the matter with you. I am now, and always will be, as I have been in the past, in favor of temperance legislation; and that for two reasons:

"First—Because, in my judgment and as the result of my official experience, 90 PER CENT. OF THE CRIME OF THE STATE IS DUE TO LIQUOR.

"Second—Because of the pernicious activity of the liquor interests in politics. So great is my interest in the passage of the county unit bill that I am perfectly willing to drop out of the race for the United States Senate if the Republicans will agree to pass the county unit bill and submit to a vote of the people next fall a prohibitory constitutional amendment making the State a unit."

MR. BRADLEY'S ANSWER.

"A majority of the Republican members of the House, and myself as well, favor the passage of the county unit bill; and the members will vote for its immediate passage, when fairly and squarely presented on its merits. But its enactment will be endangered when it is prostituted to the purpose of electing the Democratic nominee to the United States Senate; or to prevent Republicans who have been honestly elected from obtaining their seats; or to defeat a fair election or apportionment bill; or other vitally necessary legislation, to which the Republican party stands pledged in its platform, each of which measures, as well as the county unit bill, is of supreme importance to the people of the State."

Candidly, dear reader, which of the answers do you think the manliest, the most courageous?

Lest your partisan nature steps between you and a fair answer, we print the following from the Kentucky State Journal. Read this, and you may be able to form correct conclusions without "drawing deductions:"

"The Anti-Saloon League sent a delegation to Frankfort a few days since to size up the situation and interview the two candidates for Senator, with the purpose of issuing a statement to the public. They found a very large majority of Beckham's friends in the General Assembly fighting valiantly for the bill; they found more than ninety per cent. of the Republicans, under the direct and immediate control of Bradley, doing everything in their power to prevent a vote on the measure. They received from Bradley an answer which taken in connection with his open and active opposition to the bill ought to have convinced any one with intelligence enough to hit the ground with his hat that he will fight the bill to the end. His answer, stripped of its demagogy, simply means that if the House will turn out enough Democratic members to insure the election, and allow the Republicans to redistrict the State at their pleasure, the Republicans will then pass the bill. And this unblushing demand that Democrats be unseated in his interest as the price of the passage of the bill follows the remarkable charge that the bill is being 'prostituted to the purpose of electing the Democratic nominee to the United States Senate.' The delegation does not seem to have been able to see through so transparent a piece of insincerity as this; they are asked to use their influence to help unseat Democrats who are voting for Gov. Beckham, who is supporting the bill, that more votes may be gained for Bradley, who is opposing the bill. Gov. Beckham's answer was clear and unequivocating. He did not ask that any one be unseated in his interest; he did not even ask that those whom Bradley is trying to unseat should be allowed to retain their seats. He made none of these conditions the price of his support.

"With these facts and these answers before them the League gives out a 'statement' that leads to the conclusion that they believe both candidates are for the bill. This statement is in very striking contrast to the one sent out just before the election last fall. WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE CHARACTER OF THIS STATEMENT IF BECKHAM'S ANSWER HAD BEEN BRADLEY'S AND BRADLEY'S ANSWER BECKHAM'S? If we are to take their action last fall as a guide we should have had a red hot statement, calling on the people to repudiate Beckham."

Gov. Beckham's answer is so courageous, so "straight from the shoulder," so full of meaning, so pointed, so beautiful in its simplicity and so free from "dickerings," "propositions" and "corrupt overtures" that we repeat this part of it in order that the reader may more thoroughly note the "impressiveness:"

"So great is my interest in the passage of the county unit bill that I am perfectly willing to drop out of the race for the United States Senate if the Republicans will agree to pass the county unit bill and submit to a vote of the people next fall a prohibitory constitutional amendment making the State the unit."

In the face of all that has happened, and is yet happening, do you not believe that it required the courage of a sincere heart to make a statement like the above? Here we have a man who is willing to sacrifice the greatest ambition of his life that the people of Kentucky may have the law they so much desire, and, consider, too, that this declaration is made to an organization that sent telegrams over the State on the eve of the last November election that contributed to the defeat of Representatives and State Senators who were pledged to support Beckham—Beckham the one man who gave to the State Anti-Saloon League the weapon with which it has wiped from existence barrooms in many counties.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

Gov. Augustus E. Willson, in response to a resolution offered by Senator Newman early in February, sends a message—or communication—to the members of the Senate of Kentucky, in which those "useless offices" are named. The second paragraph of the message reads this way:

"While many members of the Senate are far more familiar with the facts as to the useless offices which have been created than I am, it is not only my duty, but a pleasure, to furnish, in response to the resolution, such information as I have."

We are astonished that the Governor admits that "many members of the Senate are far more familiar with the facts as to the useless offices" than he. "Useless offices" was his campaign slogan, and he "spieled it" from every stump in Kentucky. He incorporated it in his campaign book, and he put it into the mouths of such vociferous mouthers as Dr. Ben Bruner, who went about shouting it from the housetops, and yet, in answer to a resolution offered by a Democrat, calling upon him to name the "useless offices," he pokes a message at the Senate, in which he says that many members of that body know more about the "useless offices" than he. The Governor's message—if we understand his peculiar language—is another one of those unfortunate instances of a man "leaping before he looks," although most of us had concluded that he had looked "into the subject" until his poor eyes were bulging, burning and bursting. The Governor promises to give the matter more thought, and says that before the next General Assembly meets he will be in possession of the "evidence"—even to a gnat's capacity—and will recommend the "knocking out," "blue-penciling," etc., of everything "useless" from lowly janitors to big Jupiters. But let it be remembered that the Legislature doesn't meet again until two years have passed, and that during that time thousands of dollars of the peoples' money may be wasted through the maintenance of these "useless offices". The Governor has made a serious and inexcusable mistake by not preparing himself to destroy all "useless offices" immediately, and thereby relieve a long-suffering, tax-paying people. If a man is not sufficiently posted upon such vital questions of State as these are, he is a "misfit" in the gubernatorial chair. He ought to be aware of the reforms needed before he announces his candidacy for such a high office. The acknowledgment of the Governor that he has not had the time necessary to investigate into these matters is both ridiculous and pitiful.

Gov. Beckham had no more time than Gov. Willson between the day of inauguration and the meeting of the General Assembly, yet he sent a message to the Legislature, covering every phase of needed and objectionable legislation, and the message was couched in strong and beautiful language.

But we have said something above about Gov. Willson's "peculiar language." We do not want to be placed in the attitude of misrepresenting the Governor, therefore, we print the following pa agraph:

"Taking first a general view of the offices needed to transact the public business, it seems to me that Kentucky during the last few years, we have gone a long way toward changing the original plan of our government from the old and tried ways to a series of experiments in governing by commission and other devices for interfering with and regulating business and lives of others previously free from such regulation, some of these devices being partisan political plans to keep men in office after the people voted for a change, by giving the appointing power to another department in which there was no change, when the people made a change in the executive department, and to change the plan of the constitution making appointments executive acts, to the plan of appointing executive boards and commissions and officers by the other departments, sometimes by the other departments, sometimes by the general assembly, which the constitution intended to be purely judicial and not executive."

We contend that in this paragraph alone quite a number of "peculiarities" of language can be found, and possibly, by a close scrutiny the reader may find a few "vagrant words" in the Governor's Queen's English.

It is specified in the message that the Prison Commission and the Board of Control are "unnecessary offices." It is evident that the Governor has not had "time" to study the character of work performed by the members of these boards. It is a fact, of which all informed men are aware, that the Prison Commission has put our two penitentiaries on a paying basis, whereas, prior to the creating of the commission the State operated its prisons at a loss, the loss being met by the tax-payers of Kentucky. Does the Governor desire to abolish this office, at the expense of the people, in order to relieve the Democratic commissioners of their jobs.

Since the Asylums of the State have been in charge of the Board of Control enough money has been saved, through the new methods of conducting the affairs of the institutions, to pay the salaries of the members of the Board for a period of ten years. Under the old methods this money was lost. Would the Governor place another burden upon the people for the gratification of seeing this Board, created by Democrats, destroyed?

After Governor Willson has had "time" to study these matters he may change his mind.

A school boy once contended with another school boy that baker was "spelt" "bavker," and the contending youth bet a pocketful of marbles, and his "taw" to boot, that he was right, but when the old blue back speller was consulted it revealed "baker" in all of its painful horror. Whereupon, the boy who had lost the marbles said: "I played hookey when you had that lesson, an' I ain't studied it, an' it ain't fair to take all my marbles, but if you'll give me my taw back so I can shoot ag'in, you may keep the marbles."

It seems to us that Governor Willson has lost his marbles, also his "taw," in this deal, and, since he admits that he did not study his lesson, let us be generous, and give him his "taw," so that he can "shoot ag'in." But he must "plump;" 'twon't be fair to "roll."

Gov. Willson, through the generosity of the Democrats of Kentucky, your "taw" is delivered into your hands. Plug old "middler," and the game is yours.

The Marion Falcon prints a Democratic rooster as a "beginner" for a poultry show write-up. The picture of the rooster is misleading. When we first glanced at it it occurred to us that they had re-counted the vote in Marion, and that it "didn't happen" as reported last fall. Democratic roosters should not be printed except on "auspicious occasions."

The Washington Correspondent of the Louisville Evening Post says:

"Congressman Ben Johnson was honored to-day by being appointed a member of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, which will have in charge the campaign for the election of a Democattic House of Representatives. Senators Culberson and Teller and a number of prominent representatives are members of this committee."

Why, Certainly!

LaRue County Herald: It is stated, not on the best authority, however, that the surest way to get your picture printed in the Louisville Times or the magazine supplement to the Courier-Journal is to announce your opposition to Beckham for the Senate. The Times and the Courier-Journal are the best friends Beckham ever had, but we would rather "the other fellow" had all such friends.

GEO. J. BEGEMANN

MANUFACTURER OF

HOME-MADE

HARNESS

SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY.

Harness Talk That Ought to Interest Every Man and Woman who Drive.

Look over the stock of Soaps, Oils, etc., next time you are in the barn. Proper oiling of harness is the great secret of harness economy, you know. I have a Harness Soap, for instance, that is not only adapted to the cleaning and oiling of harness, but is peculiarly suited to the oiling of boots, shoes, carriage and buggy tops, or any article made of leather. Let me sell you a package of this soap at..... **25c**

"Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed," so says Milton—and he doubtless described one of these unfortunate runaways, which are very dangerous to everybody concerned. Right here I want your serious attention. If your harness is of the home-made kind, into which has been put as much "labor of love" as thought for profit, you'll come out of the fray in fine shape. If it is the mail-order or dealer sort, that has no maker's reputation at stake, you'll probably have some broken bones—as well as a completely wrecked turnout. See my Safty Single Driving Harness—$15 kind—for **$11**

$9.50
$9.50
$9.50

HOME-MADE DRIVING HARNESS DON'T BREAK.

When a horse plunges poorly constructed harness go to pieces, and a life may be sacrificed. You can always feel safe in driving with harness I make, because I use only stock which I test.

$9.50

BUYS THE BEST LOW PRICE HARNESS ON THE MARKET.

Your own ideas of harness carried out in detail if you want a buggy harness, carriage or team harness, made to order, different from the prevailing styles. My modern shop methods and years of experience make it possible to build a harness to order—to suit your ideas—without extra cost. There is no uncertainty about my make of harness. Every part is made according to the dictates of skill. I solicit a trial order.

All horses do not need the whip, but a buggy or carriage looks queer without one. A fine rig should be complimented with a handsome whip. Nothing mars the looks of a nice outfit so much as a bent broken or faded whip. "SKALON" is the always-up-whip that waves gracefully as you travel along, and must be had to complete the stylish appearance of a fine horse, good harness and swell vehicle. "Skalon" means Rattan with the scale left on, which gives the "Skalon" Whip in the driver's hand that feeling of pliancy always present in a high grade whip.

You will find me located just across the street from the First National Bank. When you see the large "gray horse" come in and be convinced before buying elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GEO. J. BEGEMANN.

AN OPEN LETTER TO GOVERNOR WILLSON ON TOBACCO QUESTION

A Mason County Farmer Addresses a Communication to the Chief Executive on the Growers' Troubles In Kentucky—Editorial Comments of The Evening Gazette.

THE QUESTION IS UP TO YOU?

(From The Lexington Herald, February 2, 1908.)
Rural Route No. 1,
Dover, Ky., Jan. 29, 1908.

His Excellency Augustus E. Willson,
Governor of Kentucky, Frankfort Ky.

Dear Sir:—As a grower of white burley tobacco who desires to understand your attitude toward the tobacco trouble, and not as an adverse critic disposed in advance to sit in judgment on your motives, I address you in this open letter.

In view of the character of that part of your first message to the General Assembly which refers to the tobacco troubles, is it idle or reprehensible in the man better acquainted with the history of tobacco in Kentucky than with yourself to ask when you received your last fee as attorney for the American Tobacco Company and dissolved the relation? Were you still retained by them and pleading their cause before a jury, could you render that corporation and their allies greater service? If his resignation as president of the American Society of Equity would not have removed the disqualification of E. M. Barnett for the office of Fire Marshal, why does not your former (do I use the word advisedly?) relation to the Tobacco Trust, by the same token, hamper your efforts to find the solution of the tobacco problem?

As evidence that these questions may arise in even unsophisticated minds, may I be pardoned for repeating an incident which occurred at a village store where the Governor's message was being read? At a point where you had grown most heated in the enumeration of disasters, which you attributed to the "pool," a mulatto tobacco tenant interrupted the reader to say: "Why he is against the farmers! Why didn't the people think about his being attorney for the Trust before they elected him Governor?" This small incident may remind you that you can best lead the people when you have their confidence—which recalls a recent utterance of Secretary Taft: "The appearance of justice is almost as necessary as the existence of it."

You were not elected to the high office which you now hold by vote of your own party alone, but by what believes itself to be the reform element in the opposite party as well. Much, therefore, is expected of you. It were most ungracious not to appreciate the difficulties into which you were, even at the hour of your inauguration, so precipitately plunged, and we are not out hunting disappointment.

Perhaps precipitate haste accounts for the peculiar literary style of your message, or else you have applied to the art of writing the methods of the Impressionists' School of Painting. The masses of high color with the indistinctness of outline, produce only a general impression of lurid chaos, which is the effect produced by your words from the vocabularies of disaster, destruction, devastation, desolation, diabolism and depopulation contained in that part of your message which deals with the tobacco situation. It is like the hysterical utterances symptomatic of a bad case of brain storm rather than the sober message of a statesman to a large and worthy constituency. Is this method or the lack of it? Along with the impression of disaster you convey also the impression that the growers who seek by united effort to extricate themselves from the grip of the Trust, are responsible for all the evils you enumerate.

It is but natural, perhaps, that having studied the tobacco problem from the point of view of your client, the Trust, you have not been able at once to break the habit and shift your position to neutral ground. You felicitate the State upon the peaceful, orderly conditions within our limits until that peace and order were disturbed by recent deeds of lawlessness; but you fail to state that during that period of apparent peace and order laws were being daily broken in a way that pillaged from the people of Kentucky millions of dollars annually, and that this unchecked lawlessness and robbery were the direct and only cause of the disorders upon which you dwell with exclusive emphasis. In very candor are not the disorders themselves a greater sign of healthful citizenship than a continuous slavish submission to robbery? What would indeed be the hope of the Republic if one element chose to oppress while another meekly wore the yoke?

"And why should Caesar be a tyrant then?
Poor man! I know, he would not be a wolf,
But that he sees the Romans are but sheep;
He were no lion, were not Romans hinds."

You speak of "alternating profits and losses," of "the good years and the bad years," of "the fierce competition of bad years", for tobacco growers, as if there had been any profits and good years under the regime of the Trust and as if profits and losses and good years and bad had been determined as they should be by natural causes and an open market. And where has been the competition? Did the Trust bid against itself or farmers cut prices to undersell each other? Not a bit of it. While you were studying law and serving the American Tobacco Company I was raising tobacco; and while you know more about law and corporations than I know, you have not "caught even" yet on tobacco—at least you had not when you wrote that message.

I raised tobacco for many years when local buyers bought the tobacco on the surrounding farms, prized it, shipped it to Cincinnati and sold it for a profit. In buying they were guided by the recognized principles of trade; supply, quality, demand and general farm values. One year they bought at customary prices with the conditions well in mind; there was no overproduction, no shrinkage in consumption, and corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, etc., were normal. They shipped their purchases to Cincinnati, lost money, and wondered what mistake in judgment they had made. The next year conditions were as before; but with great precaution these buyers, to the chagrin of the farmers, paid less for tobacco in the barn, and still lost on the Cincinnati breaks and again wondered why. The next year they bought a little lower and lost, and the next year, and the next, until fifteen men, within sight of the farm on which I live, friends, neighbors, kinsmen, good, substantial citizens, were either crippled or ruined financially. At last it dawned on them that they were the victims of a tobacco trust. Mark you, not only these dealers were hurt, but every farmer whose income had been growing year by year steadily less, while the cost of living and the demands of education for his children had been growing steadily greater. The Trust notwithstanding, however, one dealer made money. He said: "Any man who could not buy tobacco and sell it at the same price and make money was a fool and deserved to fail." The triumphs of right are not always immediate.

Then the Trust openly and confessedly took charge. They sent their buyers, one to each county, and when they offered a farmer a price for his tobacco and he failed to take it, he had the alternative of paying for having it prized, the freight to Cincinnati, warehouse charges, etc., and at last have to accept from the city buyer the same price he had declined on the farm. He was at the mercy of the Trust in the field and on the breaks. Sometimes these county buyers were so courteous and gracious that the farmer parted with a smile from the product of his year's toil for enough money to keep him alive until he could have another crop ready for the Trust, with enough over perhaps to enable him to spend a day at the county fair. Again, a buyer would be sent who had favors to award and grudges to pay. The tobacco of the man whom he sought to favor always looked so well as to command the highest price his scale allowed; while another man's tobacco, no matter what the wind or weather, never looked well to him. In some instances farmers had the humiliation of waiting upon the highway to ask the buyer to come look at their tobacco, while upon some farms he never went. These men must ship their tobacco to Cincinnati and there receive the same price or less than their neighbors had received in the barn, and out of that price pay the cost of prizing, shipping and warehouse charges.

I have taken tobacco to the American Tobacco Company's warehouse and waited an hour after it was unloaded to know what I was to get for it. I have, when times were the best, been paid 9 cents for tobacco, every bundle of which went into the A grade, and smiled all the way home to have received so much, though I should have received twice that amount. The experience of this community was the experience of every community in the tobacco growing district. The Trust virtually said to the farmers to go ahead and raise tobacco and when it is ready to sell we will tell you what we will give for it. They gave the minimum wage; that which sustains life—merely, with nothing for that which makes life worth living and gives fullness, beauty and grace. No wonder, Your Excellency, that the once proud farmer lost some of his high spirit and noble bearing. I have seen the tone and spirit of whole neighborhoods changed by this mastery. Do you wonder that they sought means of relief?

The bias of your mind seems more than probable every time you refer to the effort of the farmers to rid themselves of this incubus. Consciously or unconsciously your statements are so made as to produce a false impression on the uninformed. Take the notable instance in which you convey the impression that even the law discriminates against the buyers, depriving them of a power which it grants to the farmer: "We have a statute which makes it lawful for a farmer to pool and combine against the buyer, when it is unlawful for the buyers to combine against the farmer." But what of the fact that the Trust has for many years succeeded in fixing the price upon both the raw material, the farmer's product, and also upon the manufactured article, its own product, and the adjustment of prices has been so skillful as to pay 56 per cent dividend on watered stock?

Your every reference to the Burley Tobacco Society is in a manner that discredits the organization, reflects upon its managers, and implies that it is a mistake and a failure and directly responsible for all disturbances; a thing not justified by its principles and motives or warranted by its results. You say the members are dissatisfied because the managers have refused to take prices which the owners of tobacco in the pool would be willing to take. I have not heard of one member who was dissatisfied with the action of the management in declining the Winchester offer, the only offer the Trust has ever made. Again you say: "Managers who have promised large prices for pooled crops, above the market price, etc." The members of the Society set the price on the tobacco and the managers are but holding it at that price. "Above the market price?" What market price? Who made the market? You even charge that as a result of the tobacco movement the markets for other products have been paralyzed. How do you justify this statement? The farmers themselves have had no experience that would justify it. Are your words calculated to discourage the illegal Trust or to encourage the minority farmer to make common cause with his fellows? Under guise of protecting him, you rather deliver him over to become the dupe of the Trust, who is using him to disrupt the Burley Society and to prolong his own bondage.

The member of the Society who would sell his tobacco on the sly is willing to profit by the market made by the united effort of all the members and to leave his brother the bag to hold. He should be held to his contract. The grower outside the Society who sells to the Trust, profits, for the present at least, by the efforts of others, while he throws all the weight of his influence and his crop against the very movement that for two years has made possible a better price. He is, whether he purposes it or not, the tool and ally of the Trust, and would certainly learn his mistake should he and the Trust succeed in disrupting the Society. These men who have delayed the success of the farmers' union need to have less said to them about their right under the law and more about their duty as man to man, as fellows in a common cause. They should be helped to see that their failure to co-operate with their fellows is the one cause that has prolonged the struggle, and that their speedy conversion is the quickest route to peace. You caution the farmer to consider business conditions. Recommend to the Trust also to consider a new business condition; that the farmer has decided to take a hand in pricing his own product.

The problem is a new one to statesmanship. By legislative experiment we shall finally learn how to deal with organized greed; but the process of experiment will be retarded by the padded registration list, stuffed ballot boxes and dishonest counting of votes, as well as by corporation lawyers in the legislature, the executive and the judicial departments of our government. Meantime the farmers can, without asking leave of any one, meet a combine to reduce the price of their labor by a combine to hold their products for a fair price. You imply that no good and only ill has come from the farmers' movement. The present prices of tobacco bear testimony to the fact that the Equity Society has accomplished good in causing to be paid into the State for all tobacco sold these last two years half as much again money as would otherwise have been paid.

You speak of the suffering of the poor. Senator Beveridge said to the Yale students the other day: "Nothing wrong is ever made right without pain. There is no such thing as a comfortable reform." Sad enough, the poor are always the ones to suffer first and most in any movement for reform. But it is far easier, and nobler to suffer in a fight for freedom than to suffer in the endurance of slavery. The suffering of the poor in the Society is only prolonged by the willingness of both the poor and the rich out of the Society to profit by their suffering and sacrifice. However, in my section it is not the poor man who bends his back to set tobacco and who day after day drenches his clothing in worming and suckering tobacco wet with rain and dew, who is slow to join and adhere to the Burley Society. He is the landlord with 500, 1,200, 2,000 acres of land, whose income tax is sufficient for his wants, and who fights a local school tax or any other enterprise that calls on him for money. He is the man who proposes to attend to his own business and to let other people attend to theirs, and whose interests are bounded by his line fences. These men pay their debts, obey the laws, and have no bad habits. They are liked and respected by their neighbors and lack only the spirit of co-operation to make them the best of citizens. We need their co-operation and pray for their conversion. But they are a minority tying the hands of the majority. Had the eminently respectable, law-abiding minority of the 1770's controlled the majority, we should today be a part of the dominions of His Majesty King Edward VII. After Yorktown that minority had the alternative of settling down with the majority or taking a voyage to the other side where they might still "crook the pregnant hinges" of the knee and doff the cap to royalty, and history has forgotten to record their names.

When the farmer of whom you spoke in a recent speech in Louisville told you how much money he and his tenants had made raising tobacco, did you tell him that you knew a "trick worth two of that"—that a certain corporation which you had once served was organized eighteen years ago with a capital stock of $400,000 and now had a capital stock of $50,000,000, having in eighteen years multiplied itself by 125, and that this corporation in 1906 paid the farmers $20,000,000 for their tobacco, which they manufactured and sold at a net profit of $28,000,000? Did this farmer tell you that tobacco takes more out of land and more out of the man who cultivates it than any other crop; that it takes the best of land to raise it at all and that it cannot be grown on the same land oftener than one year in six; that the work in any other crop is child's play compared with the work in tobacco? If so, I hope you did not believe that he was making "excuses." Perhaps this farmer holds the views of an anti-equity of mine, who says: "The tenants are getting enough money. If they get any more they will be buying land." How to be dreaded, that after years of anxious toil an American citizen should be able to own the land he tills! Let us all get down our copies of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" and read the introduction, the finest prose allegory in the language since "Pilgrim's Progress. Why should thousands of these tenant families slave and stint in poor little houses, skimp, thin clothing, eat coarse, poor food, toil every daylight hour and often into the night in all winds and weathers and seasons, in order that a few families have a palace by the lakes and another on the gulf, a city home and a country home, all equipped with everything that ingenuity can devise to give comfort and to gratify taste, and then spend a good part of the year or all of it abroad? Why must the American farmer be content with a bare, poor living, if the American manufacturer must have more than the total sum of all the holdings of many farmers? One man can at best raise four acres of tobacco. Two of these acres go to the landlord. The average yield per acre at a high estimate is 1,000 pounds—in my county it is 800 pounds; the average price before the farmers' organization was 7 cents a pound, giving the grower a gross income for his year's labor of $140. His wife bears and rears children, cooks, cleans, washes, irons, sews, mends, helps her husband in the field, works the garden and raises chickens, then goes half clad, and you speak of the farmer's "excuses." Instead of the tenants becoming landowners, the landowners themselves are being reduced to the tenant's scale of living.

"The bestirring and awakening of the growers is the significant event of the present generation. Ours is a government by the people in theory, but by corporation in practice." The principle of equity has all the vitality that belongs to truth, thought it may yet have many struggles with greed on the one hand and indifference and short-sightedness on the other. The members of the Society of Equity today represent the best and most progressive citizenship in our State. Their cause merits your sympathy and encouragement. In winning this fight, as we say, they will have achieved as great if not the greatest victory for themselves, their State, and the Republic that has ever been achieved. That they should thereby secure such returns for their labor as will enable them to provide advantages for their children that will conduce to the fuller development of men and women, is only one good and included in the larger; that farmers should learn that united they may withstand the over-riding power of great aggregations of capital is the greatest guarantee of the perpetuity of American institutions. Money is not more mighty than men unless men consent to be emasculated, debauched, seduced by it until there is no virility left in them. A body of honest, educated, economically independent, and united farmers will in any nation prove an efficient bulwark against the encroachments of plutocracy. "Unspeakable would be the shame of flight or absence from such a contest. Few will there be in the end of the day who will wish to bear such disgrace; a disgrace as bitter as that embodied in Henry of Navarre's taunt to one of his soldiers: 'Go hang yourself, my good Crillon! We fought at Arques, and you were not there!'"

After serving as their attorney you admit that a trust exists and that there are in the statutes anti-trust laws. Why do you stress the enforcement of law against "night riders" and "peace armies" rather than the law against Trusts? Why did you not at once move the enforcement of the anti-Trust laws and place the emphasis where it belongs, instead of putting the State to the expense of moving gatling guns, and transporting and maintaining State Guards at sundry points? Is it fair to punish the small boy for striking back while the big bully is allowed to go on oppressing him? Why not begin when the trouble began? Whose fault was it that the anti-Trust laws were not enforced? Have you ever urged grand juries and officers of the law to investigate the Trust and offered your services to aid them? If you had information that would lead to the arrest and conviction of a "night rider," you would make haste to give it to the proper officers. Have you no information that would be of service in an investigation of the Trust? Or do you hold it a breach of reason of your former relation to them in now bringing them to justice? One must respect the delicacy of your position; but if there was or is anything in that relation that forbids your doing your full duty now, your present relation to the people should never have been entered into. I wish to do no living man injustice nor to hold incorrect views concerning him, nor do I now judge you; but these questions will come. In view of your entire course in this matter your position needs an explanation.

If you can find a lank, unbarbered fellow from the hills, in well-worn brown jeans who has been driven to some act of desperation, you will see to it that he is barbered on one side anyhow and clothed at the State's expense. What about your ex-client, whose long years of law-breaking unmolested, reduced this fellow to the point where he was willing to break the law as in part expressing his resentment of the unjust order of things? When the splendid reaction in public opinion, which you predict, shall come and the mighty majesty of the law is at length vindicated, will there be any Trust magnates or minions to take their places behind the bars with this man from the hills?

The people need to be taught by those who know, how they may best proceed. But you rebuked even the one high official who told the farmers what many of them, the vast majority of them learned then for the first time; that there was legal redress and protection for them. Why have not the tobacco growers enforced the anti-Trust laws? Consider the task. In his isolation and lack of knowledge the farmer is well nigh helpless. From twelve to fifteen hours of hard labor in the field leaves him little time to inform himself either by reading or by conference with others. Few of them know the laws of their State relating to special interests. When one considers the slow and costly processes of the courts, technicalities, delays, appeals, lawyers' fees, and the odds against him, how should a farmer undertake to institute proceedings against a corporation when he felt himself alone with a few hundred or a few thousand dollars against a company with practically unlimited resources? What attorney would undertake the case for the fee the farmer would be able to pay? How could he leave his work, that needs him every day, to press his case? He lacks the power of initiative and the knowledge of the resources at his command. Compared with his city brother he is primitive. The campaign for popular education projects by the women in our State, was begun none too soon. Ignorance and oppression are mutually cause and effect. We are the victims of both. The people have trusted that those whom they have elected and salaried to take care of the general good would protect their interests. But the officials as well as the people have failed to exercise that eternal vigilance that is the price of liberty.

There has been hitherto no organization of the farmers for strength and union. But the farmer is coming to himself, he is waking to a sense of what he owes himself and of what others owe him, which debt they will not hasten to pay without some alertness on his part. "Today, for the first time in history, it is possible, by study and comprehension of their surroundings, for men and women consciously and capably to control their own destinies as an organized and co-operative whole. Competition has given way to monopoly at the top. Competition will engender co-operation at the bottom and in every grade of our social life." Co-operation at the top makes co-operation at the bottom imperative. Every other business interest, every other form of labor has hitherto combined. "The man with the hoe" is the last to receive the idea that herein too lies his protection if he would not become the creature depicted by Edwin Markham, a mere attachment of the hoe.

You lament that our liberties have been taken from us by those interested in getting a fair price for their tobacco. We have not had the liberty since Trust domination began. The casting of a ballot is in many parts of our country a mockery. The exercise of suffrage is no guarantee of liberty, when one man or group of men may, with impunity by fraudulent voting and fraudulent counting not only cancel their neighbor's vote but multiply their own vote by ten or 1,000. No one familiar with city elections will deny that these forms of corruption exist and to this extent, and that the expenses of such infamy are met, not by a regular election fund, but directly by large corporations as charged by Charles Edward Russell, in a recent article entitled, "At the Throat of the Republic." Who represents the people when the creatures of corporations fill public offices. No man who is commanded in the markets and duped or cheated at the ballot box is free. We shall have cause to bewail our liberties when the "night-rider" has passed into history.

This cutting by half the farmer's income has been the effective cause of low wages to farm labor, and herein lies the cause of the migration of labor from our fields. It has been going on for years and not only for the past few weeks or months occasioned by recent conditions as you have seemed to say. We have in our State a bureau to encourage the immigration of labor. Your statement that "the very flower of our working population wishes to leave the State," for the causes you imply, must embarrass its efforts no little.

Your further statements regarding the loss of numbers in our population is most startling. I have met men who had come to the Blue Grass section of our State because of the feed spirit in their own counties. No doubt others have gone elsewhere from these counties and that still others have wished to go; but have men left other sections of our State because of lawlessness? What sections? What lawlessness? Where else have life and property been more secure than in our own State, outside the feud counties in the eastern section? And what have been the menaces to property there? The newspapers have from time to time reported deeds of violence to persons; but I do not recall reports of attacks on property. Low prices too have without doubt influenced not only labor but many of our most enterprising citizens to find more lucrative openings beyond our borders. Kentucky is an old State, and in reckoning the number of her sons who have chosen homes elsewhere, it should be borne in mind that there has ever been beyond us the ever unfolding West, which has lured bold spirits. But a more fruitful cause than any of these for the loss to the State of talent that elsewhere fills with distinction positions of high trust in government and leadership in large enterprises, is an ultra-conservatism among us, that for many years has influenced the best of our young manhood, many of whom would feign have stayed, to seek careers in communities more alive to modern ideas. The inertia, atavism, individualism, and lack of community consciousness of the right sort among us, is evidenced by the minority element in this tobacco growers' struggle. But has this exodus been more marked in the last two months or from the very beginning of tobacco troubles in the Western part of the State? If so, it has not been sufficient to provoke comment so far as I have heard, or seen in the State papers. Your statement calls up a picture of literal hordes sweeping from our borders. From what sections did they go and where have they found refuge, those "tens of thousands" that have left the State because of conditions made by tobacco growers? Just when will these pilgrims stop? Just where is that, the Utopian spot, where "the law of the land protects all alike?" Do they there consider that the full duty of a commonwealth to the people has been performed when it surrounds a vampire corporation with a cordon of State Guards, with gatling guns and bayonets pointed at the wronged but misguided sons of toil? And where do they reside, these "thousands that yet long to go?" If you have knowledge of such numbers, it ought not to be difficult to point out definitely a few. Facts which you misconstrue then emphasize can be interpreted aright only by the impartial, the unbiased. Your very manner of telling the truth has by the use of emphasis all the force of misstatement. You have thus hurt our State both at home and abroad more than every deed of lawlessness that was ever perpetrated from the Big Sandy to the farthest reaches of the Purchase and from the Ohio to the Tennessee line. Such overdrawn utterances, because of their source, will pass as sober statement of fact with those not in position to know the facts. They have the weight of a State paper. This message must go into the State archives to be used by the future historian as reliable data. You owe it to the people of the State and to posterity to cause to be filed with your message a retraction of this calumny that will be intelligible.

One of the saddest causes for forebodings of lost virility in our grand Commonwealth is not that the people have not risen to hunt down the night-rider, but that before now every paper in the State has not resented the misleading and hurtful tenor of your message. In the issue of The Lexington Herald for January 25 appears an editorial forcefully commenting on a clipping from the Manufacturer's Record credited to the New York Globe. Will any one who read your message and who now reads that clipping fail to see where the Globe got its information? The substance of the clipping

and in some instances the identical words are sustained in your message. The forbearance of The Herald in waiting for the echo to come from New York before commenting upon the statements does credit to its power of self-control. What have the commercial clubs and boards of trade throughout the State been doing that they have not issued correct statements of conditions in the State? We have laws against libel and slander of individuals; has a State with all its material interests and its pride no protection? The clipping from the Globe justifies all that I have said concerning the power of your message to harm your State.

The recent violent infractions of law in our State, which you justly deplore, are not born of general indiscriminate spirit of lawlessness. However mistaken, those acts have had a definite aim at a definite end—the breaking of fetters that have been worn until they gall. Warehouses have not been destroyed and barns burned because Tom Jones, night-rider, has personal ill-will against John Smith and George Brown, owners of those properties, but because the one stands for an order of things that is sapping the vitals of the farming class, while the other in his blindness hinders those who seek relief by peaceable means. They have struck as Brutus struck, for their country's good. So far as I know, I never saw a "night-rider" nor ever saw a man who had seen one, nor ever heard of a man who had knowingly seen one. I never communicated in any manner with a night-rider nor ever communicated with any one who had communicated with him; and yet I think. I know the night-rider's cause. I write as I now do only to urge that we shall not permit the oppressive conditions to exist until gatling guns and bayonets contain no terrors for the oppressed. Oppression is the mother of violence. We may well recall the words of the German Apostle of Freedom: "Tremble before the Slave when he breaks his chain; no need to tremble before freemen."

In a recent editorial The Herald asks: "Are we to have a revolution in Kentucky?" The American plutocracy, as indicated by the acts of corporations and trusts in pillaging the people and corrupting the ballot, appear to think the people will stand the tension through this generation at least, and seem to say with Louis XV. "After us the deluge." One shudders to remember with what fearful accuracy La Pompadour prophesied.

We make a kind of fetich of the law. We talk as if it sprang full fledged from the brain of a deity, a thing complete and perfect, or indeed as if it were uncreate, immutable, eternal, self existent and self justified, and not man-made to secure certain ends and valueless when it fails to secure those ends. Has not the cause of truth in every age had reason to thank heaven that there were men close enough to the soil to follow primitive instincts? I take it that your Anglo-Saxon is primarily for a "square deal," "fair play" and a "fight in the open." He has been always striving so to perfect his code that he may secure these ends; but he has not always stood upon the order of his going.

The loss to the owners of a few barns and warehouses is a mere bagatelle compared with the widespread wrong the farmer has suffered in patience these long years. What is the sum of the values of every plant bed that has been scraped, every barn burned, every warehouse destroyed, together with such incidental losses as may have accompanied (by what system of computation do you make it millions?) compared with the millions of which the farmers have year after year been defrauded? The one has been sudden and spectacular; the other has been systematic, long continued, unobserved. We spend in our State annually something less than $3,000,000 on public education. The Tobacco Trust has taken more than five times that much out of the State annually; a sum that would build good school houses in every district in the State, equip them properly and pay competent, trained teachers.

It may be that the night-rider has been drilled and led by so skilful a strategist that his secret is wholly with his clan. If not, why have not witnesses against him been found? Why have not the people risen to hunt him down? The people are never with the oppressor in any land. Though they may not with their reason analyze cause and effect, they "feel in their bones" that a higher law has first been broken than that of which their fellows are guilty; that their fellows are suffering from a wrong greater than they have inflicted and they will not join hands with the strong against the weak. Gatling guns or State militia could shortly clear the streets of any great city where the people have endured riots for days. But such measures are not used, not because the citizenship is not in sympathy with the civil law, but because they know there is injustice, often rank injustice within the limits of law perhaps, and that nature's first law, self-preservation, is sometimes kept only by temporary defiance of the civil law. Why do citizens see a mob throw beer bottles and cobblestones, seize a "scab" from the driver's box and block the main thoroughfares of a great metropolis for hours, even days, while shoppers must carry home their purchases, from a bow of ribbon to a bale of hay? Because down in their hearts they feel if these men can get relief from the long hours, the hard conditions and the low wages by this means of resistance, the people are willing that they should. No doubt many feel as did the Commonwealth's Attorney whom you quote, that "if they did break the law they ought not to be punished." Dangerous enough doctrine to be sure for outbreaks of violence and robbery under the name of business as well.

You state that "in Bracken county there has been a state of terror, oppression and intimidation for weeks," and that the law has been paralyzed. Do you know this of your own observation? Will any jury of reputable, trustworthy Bracken county men agree that your statement is correct? Will the member from Bracken county in the Genera. Assembly agree that your words describe conditions in his county at the time you wrote or at any time previous? A band of three hundred men who quietly withdrew when a woman draped in a United States flag gracefully told them that her father preferred not to pool his tobacco, and when another woman bluntly told them that she could attend to her own business could hardly be considered dangerous or terro.-inspiring. Those men had a right to ask their neighbors to join with them in the effort to secure fair prices for their labor. I have known Bracken county for sixty years, and during the period to which you refer I new conditions there, and I am unable to see how by any stretch of the imagination any one was able to make such a report. Your informant hides his head for very shame not that he fears violence. But the fact that your informant misleads you does not justify your making to the world such a statement without first informing yourself by thorough investigation. A more honest, peace-loving, law-abiding, right spirited body of people does not exist in the State than these people of Bracken county whom you have thus injured.

How and by what agencies was the law paralyzed in Mason county? The grand jury that investigated the visit of the "day-riders" to Mason voted four for indictment and eight for acquittal. Of the four who voted for indictment one was father-in-law to a Trust buyer, one was an employe of the American Tobacco Company, one was a tenant in a family that had been asked not to deliver tobacco, and the fourth, since he is a tobacco grower and not in the pool, no doubt thought they ought to be indicted. The eight who voted not to indict doubtless thought, as one man said, that the day-riders were a company of citizens legally engaged in asking their neighbors to co-operate with them in a good cause. Does your high position, because you disagree with them, warrant you in characterizing them, either day-riders or the jury, as base, unprincipled, lawless, intimidated, paralyzed? You are fertile in epithets to characterize these native Kentuckians to whom you owe the position you now hold and whose interests it is your sworn duty to protect; but you find no word in your vocabulary that will fit their arch foe, the Trust.

Another evidence of decay and fading glory is not that a Mason county grand jury did not indict the day-riders, but that a town like Maysville, the county seat of the historic home of Mason county leaf, a town that has lived off the proceeds of Burley tobacco ever since its founding, and every business in which has had smaller sales and slower collections ever since our territory was possessed by the American Tobacco Company, should now be parading its protection of the illegal trust with armed guards, while its daily press, so far as I have been able to learn, has found little or no space to devote to the advocacy of the only effort that has yet been made to curb the monster's power; witness the contributions of the Public Ledger to the "Opinions of the State Press" in a recent issue of The Herald. There have been times when the Bulletin was eloquent in its protests against "greedy trusts" "robber tariffs" and kindred evils. What cause withholds it now to cry against them? Born and nurtured in a farming community, Maysville responded to a rumor that a band of farmers was coming in broad daylight in the name of peace and justice to plead with their oppressors, with threats of arrest and bayonets. Do men come in light of day and unmasked to commit felonies? Have these Kentuckians, even of proud old Virginia earlier stock, as some of them are, been so long in shackles that they have come to wear them with a fawning smile, even boastfully? When did men of noble minds hide behind a legal right in disregard of moral right? "Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!"

The action of Paris sounds more like the loyal support the Kentucky farmer should receive at the hands of his city brother. If I understand the action of the committee who waited upon the trust buyers, and the subsequent action of the mayor, they said in substance: "We have no hard-handed, over-worked, poorly paid citizens to serve as targets for bullets and gatling guns to uphold the lawlessness of a corporation made up of foreign plutocrats. We desire peace and mean to have it; but we prefer to secure it by asking you to close your warehouses and give our people who are seeking to extricate themselves from the clutches of the octopus opportunity to do so without further irritation. We refuse to exasperate them and then threaten them."

Of what avail to the people are stump speeches and editorial roarings against trusts in the abstract during a political campaign when somebody wants an office, when the only effort that has been made to withstand the power of a trust that is fattening on the people is left to make unaided the best fight it can, referred to by high officials and certain papers with only ill-disguised disfavor?

I do not believe in night-riders; but if the thinking people and those in position of leadership do not help the night-rider to solve his problem, he will more than likely try again to see what he can do for himself. Recent dispatches tell of continued mutterings in the Western part of the State. The first act of your administration was to send troops and a gatling gun to Hopkinsville. While the fires of denunciation were still streaming from your nostrils a raid was made on Russellville. You increased your vehemence, if such were possible, and were liberal with gatling guns and guards, and yet come the outbreaks at Bethel and Sherburne. Have you anything to say to the General Assembly, which has chosen to sit on the safety valve in defeating Senator Newman's resolution, and is wasting the precious sixty days in a wrangle to gratify some one's ambition for high office, while the interests of the people go neglected? Must the present session come to a close without results that will help the present situation? Have you anything to say to the tobacco grower except: "Sit down and be quiet and don't disturb the public with all this noise?"

I repeat, I do not judge you. A man's motives are known only to himself and his Maker; but again: "The appearance of justice is almost as necessary as the existence of it." If you have any sympathy with the people in this struggle, any word of help or counsel except "down with the night-rider," it can do only good that you express it. A friend who knows of this writing asks me to add the following: The Frankfort conference was called to find out the cause of this disturbance, according to the Governor's own statement. Will the Governor please state in full what he found the cause to be? The people hope you will find time and inclination to answer the questions.

Most respectfully yours,
A MASON COUNTY FARMER.

A MASON COUNTY FARMER TO THE GOVERNOR

(The Kentucky Evening Gazette.)

The open letter to Governor Willson printed in the Lexington Herald yesterday and signed "A Mason County Farmer," is, perhaps, the most notable single contribution to the literature of the tobacco controversy. It will be extensively circulated, widely read, and it can not fail to make a profound impression. In purity and finish of diction, in lucidity, carefulness and accuracy of statement, in succinctness of thought and in logical construction, it is in striking contrast to the involved, obscure, lurid, and almost reckless and unintelligible message it is designed to answer.

The Gazette was one of the few papers of the State that declined to join in the general chorus of applause when the Governor's first message was made public. It was distinctly disappointing from every point of view. It bore every evidence of hasty preparation. It was the product of the zeal of a moment that saw only one side of the contest raging in Kentucky, rather than the careful, deliberate expression of the judgment of a calm and thoughtful public servant.

The Gazette has believed from the first cursory reading of the message that it was not Governor Willson at his best; that it was the least creditable of all his public utterances, the circumstances considered. "A Mason County Farmer" has used the scalpel with surpassing skill and if he has left the Governor a particle of political cuticle a powerful magnifying glass will be required to find it.

The Gazette believes this writer has stated the case with philosophical accuracy, and that the criticisms of the Governor are justified to the utmost degree. There may be, however, one unfair insinuation. The Gazette could not charge or insinuate that the fact that the Governor was at one time an attorney for the American Tobacco Company has influenced his conduct. We refer to attribute his course to the general environment of his life, to his education and association, to his inability because of these things to grasp the fundamental principles that lie at the basis of this controversy, rather than to his employment in any specific law suit. He seems incapable of understanding that there is a cause for violence, that the law-breaking of the night rider has been preceded and precipitated by the equally flagrant and more disastrous law-breaking of an oppressive monopoly. He has not yet shown any appreciation of the fact that the surest way to stop violence is to remove the cause, and he has aroused suspicion of the growers and their friends because in all of his denunciation of law-breaking, in all that he has said about maintaining the law he has said no word concerning the lawlessness of the trust, nor has he made any effort to enforce the law it constantly violates.

The Gazette has no sympathy with any sort of lawlessness. We would not say or do anything tending to incite violence, but we do fear that many good citizens, in the content of their own comfort, do not realize the importance of the struggle between the tobacco grower and the manufacturing monopoly.

An excess of extreme individualism has been the bane of Kentucky civilization from the days of General Wilkinson and the Spanish conspiracy down to the present time. We have always lacked that unity of purpose and spirit of co-operation that would have made Kentucky a vastly greater Commonwealth.

The Society of Equity is entitled to consideration because it is the first co-operative movement of importance in the history of the Commonwealth. Its effects are to be attributed chiefly to the limitations put upon the principle of co-operation by individual action. As the growing of tobacco is one of Kentucky's chief sources of wealth, in the opinion of The Gazette, the State's complete economic independence can be obtained only by the co-operation that will unite all of the growers and the business interests of the tobacco-growing sections, in such a manner as to make the manufacture and sale of tobacco to the consumer a Kentucky enterprise as distinct as the growing, with both independent. In other words, success for the grower and the prosperity and welfare of the whole State lie in the complete co-operation that will result in the unification of the whole tobacco industry.

MIGHT BE EITHER.

Mrs. Baker—My old school friend, Mrs. Jones, writes me that she is just beginning to live.

Miss Ann Teek—Widowed or divorced?—Brooklyn Life.

THE TRUST KING.

The TRUST KING on his throne of gold,
In costume fine and richly made,
Sat musing on his henchmen bold,
Who on the farmers made his raid,

They took his crops at prices low,
And ragged made his litle ones,
Sowed want and misery in his row,
Where peace and joy alone should come,

"Bring in the recored, fill the air,
With music from the distant clines,
From out the horn let soft nots come,
Swet song of love, and church bell chimes."

"Sing songs of golden treasures made
From off the "BURLEY" hill and plain;
My soul would feast today," he said,
"And rest in sweet content again."

Down from the "FIELDS" a record came
A DECLARATION of their rights,
Such tales of slavery and such shame,
As thundered from Old Boston's heights.

"We will be free; no God of Gold
Shall rule our land, our homes enslave,
No triator's hand our land shall hold,
Our God will ne'er forsake the brave."

The trust king from his throne descended,
With shaking limbs; in abject fear,
His arms a kimbo, and eyes distended,
He shook with dread the news to hear.

"Take from our homes your robber hand;
Your henchmen from our field;
We will be free; it is our land;
"We fighting die, but never yield."

THE QUESTION IS UP TO YOU?

Every farmer and every land owner in Kentucky, who has a thought for the future, for the sake of his children if not for himself, should read and ponder well over the following by-laws of the American Society of Equity, and ask himself the question: Where do I stand, am I for my brother farmers and my family, am I working in the interest of the farmers to help build up our business as farmers, or am I working for the trusts, whose sole object seems to be to buy my product at starvation prices, and to sell me their product at the highest possible price?

How it is that so few farmers earn more than a bare living by the hardest kind of labor, while the middle-man and the manufacturers, as well as their laborers, many of whom work a but eight hours a day, get rich or live so much better than I do, why is it so?

Every farmer and every land owner should join the American Society of Equity to help themselves and each other obtain a just and living price for the necessities they produce, and which the world must have.

There is but one way to do this, and that is through co-operation, join the American Society of Equity.

1. The First and Great Object of This Society Is, to Obtain Profitable Prices For All Products of the Farm, Garden and Orchard.

2. To have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principal market cities, and in all localities where necessary, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price, instead of passing into the hands of middle-men or trusts.

3. To obtain equitable rates of transportation.

4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.

5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.

6. To secure new seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from home and from foreign countries, and distribute them with a view of improving present crops and giving a greater diversity.

7. To report crops in this and foreign countries so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.

8. To establish institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming, the best methods of marketing, and for the general advancement of agriculture.

9. To improve our highways.

10. To irrigate our land.

11. To prevent adulteration of food and marketing of same.

12. To promote social intercourse.

13. To settle disputes without recourse to law.

14. To promote farmers' societies in foreign countries.

HOW THE NEWS SPREAD.

New Arrival at the Suburban Tavern—Part of the roof of the old brewery in the city fell in a while ago and hurt three men.

First Lounger to Second—Hear that? Old brewery in the city just fell in and nearly killed three men.

Second Lounger to Third—Gosh! Th' old brewery down in th' city just tumbled down an' killed three men.

Third Lounger to Fourth—Gee whiz! Th' old brewery in th' city's collapsed an' squashed four men to death.

When the first newspaper containing the correct account of the accident reached them, however, the most they could make out of it was one man hurt. —February Bohemian.

EVER HEAR 'EM SAY IT?

Jersey Commuter (crossing West street slush)—Wasn't the snow glorious in the country this morning?

His Neighbor—Great, by Jove! If we could only stay out there and enjoy it!—Puck.

Sugar and Spice.

By WEX JONES.

WHAT are little girls made of?
Sugar and spice
And all that's nice.
That's what little girls are made of.

HARK to the kitten's awful wail,
Toodles pulling its tender tail,
Lugging it over the polished floors,
Where its ten sharp claws make ten deep scores—
Toodles making a pie of mud,
And slipping in with a squishy thud,
Making a perfectly horrid mess
Of her beautiful, crinkly, laundered dress—
Who stickied molasses all over her "mug"
And ears and fingers and table and rug,
So that Mrs. Smith explained with a glare
She prolonged her call because glued to the chair;
Toodles, of course; and into the tub
She topples the baby—"glug-ug-ubb"—
To see if he'll swim, and when he's seven
Wonders why nurse and her mamma raved—
Kitchen echoes a jingling crash,
Toodles down in the midst of the smash
Tried to climb "by her very self"
Up on the tumbled glassware shelf—
Toodles turning the gas-jets on—
Toodles saying, "The chickens has gone,"
Opened the gate and forgot to close it,
And well the neighbor's garden knows it—
Toodles wrecking—but what's the use—
Think of millions of imps just broken loose,

What are little girls made of?
Er—oh, yes—
Sugar and spice
And all that's nice—
That's what little girls are made of.

CRUSHED.

Pale and dejected he took his seat by her.

With her womanly sympathy she asked him what was the matter.

"I'm crushed," he said sadly, "completely crushed!"

She looked at him with inquiring anxiety.

"It is because of what I said last time?" she asked. You know your proposal was so sudden and ——"

He shook his head. "It isn't that," he said. "It was that awful jam in the subway!"—Young's Magazine.

THE TRAGIC MUSE.

"All of his poems have tragic endings."

"Why does he write that way?"

"He doesn't."

"But you said——"

"I said they all have tragic endings. Every magazine editor kills them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

QUITE NATURALLY, TOO.

The Colonel—I hear poor Harvey has committed suicide. It's about the last thing I should have thought he would do.

Man With the Scythe—It wor.—Ally Sloper's Half-Sister.

A SAD SEA DOG.

"I am very sorry to hear, Captain Saltar, that your wife left you so unceremoniously."

"My mistake, sir. I took her for a mate and she proved to be a skipper."—Current Literature.

Owing to the lack of funds to construct an all Kuangsi railway, the directors of that railways have proposed to the directors of the Yuehhan line to combine and construct as a first step a line connecting Samshui with Wuchou. The Kuangsi company would build the line from Wochou to the Kuangsi-Kuantung border, the Canton-Hankow railway company to construct the balance.

Personal Notes.

Visitors In and Out of Town.—A Round Up of the Week's Personal News.

—Mrs. Kate J. Martin, of Louisville, is here at the bedside of her son, Mr. Sherman Martin, who is dangerously ill with grip.

—Mrs. Margaret Bettis entertained a number of her friends last Saturday afternoon at Flinch.

—Mrs. Virgie Bobbitt, of Lebanon, visited Mrs. A. L. Litsey, near town, last week.

—Miss Hallie Houston, of Maud, is the guest of Mrs. H. D. Stiles, of near town.

—Mr. R H. Edelen, of Bardstown, spent Sunday here.

—Messrs. Walter Hume and John Wycoff, of Mackville, were here Friday.

—Mr. John Clements, of Lebanon, attended court here Monday.

—Miss Lucy Selecman has returned home, after a visit to her sister, Mrs. Edwin Carlile Litsey, of Lebanon.

—Misses Harvey VanArsdale and Sarah Reed, of Litsey, spent several days last week with Mrs. Hugh Noe.

—Mr. O. D. Hatchett spent Sunday in Mackville.

—Mrs. W. E. Crume, of Fredericktown, is spending a few days with Mrs. N. C. Campbell, of near town.

—Mr. Richard Clarkson, of Lebanon, was here Monday.

—Mr. B. D. Lake was in Louisville last Thursday.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dahoney, of Lebanon, and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Merritt, of Willisburg, spent Monday with Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Smock.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bellebaum have returned from Louisville, where they were called by the death of Mr. Bellebaum's sister.

—Mr. Frank Peters, of Lebanon, spent several days here last week.

—Mr. Herman Schmenk, of Louisville, spent several days the first of the week with his family at this place.

—Mrs. J. J. McCabe is in Louisville this week.

—Mr. Pat Tobin, of Illinois, is visiting his brother, Mr. John Tobin, of near town.

—Mr. Thomas Bickett, of Lebanon, is visiting his cousin, Mr. Will Johnson.

—Mrs. Sidney Osborne, of the St. Rose neighborhood, has pneumonia

—Misses Marvin Jeffers and Helen Brown, of Louisville, spent from Friday till Monday with Mrs. R. Harry Snader.

—Messrs. Tom Hamilton and Joe Connor, of Fredericktown, were here Monday.

—Mr. W. T. Condor, who has been quite ill for several days, is able to be out again.

—Miss Lillie Simms, who went to Louisville to take a business course, has returned home on account of illness.

—Mr. C. L. Price has returned from a business trip to Louisville.

—Miss Ida McClure and Orrie McClure spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at High Grove.

—Mr. P. J. Thomas is slowly recovering from a two weeks' illness of la grippe.

—Mrs. Emmet Field has returned to her home in Lonisville, after a visit to relatives here.

—Mrs. Everett Buster has returned to her home near Harrodsburg, after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Mayes.

—Mr. Irvine Wimsatt has returned from a business trip through the East.

—Dr. J. N. Shehan and daughter, of Maud, spent Monday with Mr. Will Shehan and family.

—Rev. W. H. Williams has returned from Louisville, where he attended a series of lectures at the Baptist Theological Seminary.

—Mrs. Katie Williams has returned from Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville, where she purchased her spring line of millinery goods.

—Mr. J. Chas. Greene is in Bardstown.

—Messrs. C. C. Cambron and C. C. McGill, of Lebanon, were here the first of the week.

—Messrs. W. K. Hagan, J. Moffett Wheatley and Joe Edd Wheatley left to day for Kansas City, Mo., where they will reside.

—Miss Anna J. Simms entertained at "500" Friday afternoon.

—Mr. J. S. Claybrooke was in Louisville last Thursday and Friday on business.

—Miss Dora Brown, of Kirksville, has returned home, after a visit to her sister Mrs. Robt. Noe.

—Mr. Ben Powell, who has pneumonia, is improving.

—Mr. Mike Simms is out again, after a severe attack of pneumonia.

—Mrs. W. D. Claybrooke will arrive in Springfield next Sunday night from Alabama.

There will be preaching at the Methodist church next Sunday morning and evening.

FOR SALE.—A splendid second-hand buggy, nearly new. It has full leather top, rubber tire and is in perfect repair every way. G. W. LYON.

Insure in the Farmers Home Insurance Company, the only company that pays its losses in full. J. N. Wells, General Mn., Junction City, Ky.

CIRCUIT COURT

Is In Session, But the Dockets Are Light and Little Is Doing.

Circuit Court convened Monday with Judge Thurman on the bench. Both the civil and criminal dockets are light, and there will be "little doing" in court during the allotted two weeks time.

Judge Thurman instructed the grand jury Monday morning, and those who heard him say his instructions were the strongest ever delivered to a jury in Washington county.

GRAND JURY.

John Hall, Geo. M. Smothers, John Matherly, J. H. Elliott, Byron Croake, J. I. Royalty, Foreman; Walter Hays, U. G. Martin, E. E. Wakefield, Taylor Cooksey, George Tucker and George Elliott.

PETIT JURY.

L. N. Reed, Wm. Inman, Woodford Graves, Theo. Campbell, Dave Litsey, Sterling Thompson, Jas. Moran, Clay Brady, Bob Young, Jas. Lowe, Kent Smith, Hartford Turner, John Dennis, T. J. Graves, Carroll Kelly, Ike Armstrong, C. L. Price, John Hyatt, Jas. L. Hume, J. D. Barker, J. C. McElroy, S. H. Bishop, J. W. Tucker, Willard Thompson.

Robbers in Lebanon.

Marion Falcon: A bold robbery was committed Tuesday night when thieves, or a thief, entered the building of the Durham Produce Co. and got away with $76.24. The thieves waded down Jordan and went under the house and broke a hole in the floor, through which they gained entrance and proceeded to the safe where the money was deposited. Mr. Charles Durham, a member of the firm, is positive that he locked the safe before leaving his business that evening. When he returned to his place of business the next morning he wasn't long in discovering that the safe had been unlocked and the door was standing open. After an examination he found that all the money, except two or three dollars in change, together with the drawer had disappeared, but two checks, amounting to nearly $200, were left on the floor near the safe. Mr. Durham immediately dispatched for W. J Stagg's two blood hounds at Hustonville, and they arrived early Wednesday afternoon on a freight train. They vigorously went to work, going up the creek several hundred yards and went off two or three trails in the vicinity of Depot street. After chasing about for some time, they gave up the job. The police force is working on the case.

A WORD

TO WELL PEOPLE AS WELL AS A WORD TO SICK PEOPLE IS NOT OUT OF PLACE FROM A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.



We have many things to sell besides Quinine and all such bitter things. Don't think we are most happy when you are sick. Of course, if you must be sick we should like to sell you your medicines and fill your Prescriptions, but we have a thousand and one things that you need besides medicines. Come in and see what we have for the comfort and convenience of the well and the sick.



FULL LINE OF ALL KINDS OF STOCK FOOD AND PAINTS.

The RED CROSS DRUG STORE

LEO HAYDON, PROP. -:- SPRINGFIELD, KY.

..Low Prices..

FOR THE NEXT WEEK OR TEN DAYS my Entire Stock of Millinery will be sold at Greatly Reduced Prices. Many Hate will go at and BELOW COST. This sale is necessary in order to "Clean up" stock for Spring Goods.

Large Line of Hats for Women and Children AT VERY Low Prices

THE PRICE ON MY STOCK OF MILLINERY WILL MAKE IT SELL HURRIEDLY. COME IN EARLY AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

Miss Willie Knott.

..."The Father of Our Country"...

Whose birthday we celebrate this Month, establishes a name for truthfulness that serves as an example for every ad. I write.

Purchasing Jewelry is largely a matter of confidence. Every article I sell is guaranteed to be exactly as represented—every statement I make to you is carefully considered before being given out to you. Buy Jewelry from the store that stands ready to say: "I Cut the Cherry Tree," if your purchase is not exactly right.

If I make a mistake I will own up, and it's your money back if you want it. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

James J. Graves, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Springfield, Kentucky.

Shaw, the Iowa Wit

Quaint Personality of the Treasury's Former Secretary Who Aspires to the Presidency—Hard Worker, Cutter of Red Tape and Ready Story Teller.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

NOBODY has ever been able to tell why former Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, the latest candidate for the presidency, was named Leslie. He certainly is not a Leslie kind of man. The appellation does not fit, but neither do his clothes. There are those who intimate that even his presidential aspirations are several sizes too large for him, intimating that there is a misfit all around. In politics people are liable to say almost anything. Politics is as conducive to libel as a pink tea is to gossip.

The advent of Shaw makes nine Republican entries for the nomination—Taft, Hughes, Cortelyou, Foraker, Knox, Fairbanks, Cannon and La Follette being the other eight. How many of these will drop out before the convention meets and how many new ones will be added it remains for time and the politicians to determine. Whoever else is eliminated, it is safe to say that Shaw will remain. He says he has received four or five foolish letters asking him to run and such a demand is not to be ignored. Governor Cummins was probably not one of these correspondents, but as Cummins is running for the senate he can be depended on to keep hands off.

Full of Epigrams.

If Shaw should be elected president, he would be the first secretary of the treasury to attain that distinction; also the first man west of the Mississippi. Little things like these do not deter a man of Shaw's makeup, however. He thinks that Taft is being pushed too much by Roosevelt and that Hughes is too lukewarm in his candidacy, so there ought to be some chance for a man who is running on his own feet and who wants the job. Moreover, Shaw got his start in politics by answering Bryan, which ought to be a good omen if the Nebraskan is named by the Democrats. What more logical than that the Iowa man should be given a larger field in which to do battle with "the peerless?" Shaw can tell stories almost as fast as Uncle Joe Cannon and is full of epigrams and undelivered speeches. If any Republican candidate could keep in talking distance of the orator of the Platte, it would be Shaw.

Since he resigned as president of the Carnegie Trust company it has been announced not only that the former secretary of the treasury would run for the presidency of the United States, but—

That he would also run for the vice presidency.

That he would become president of the Knickerbocker Trust company.

That he would run for governor of New York.

That he would take charge of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City.

That he would reorganize and consolidate the United States Mortgage and Trust company and the Windsor and Empire Trust companies of New York.

"I have answered all these reports in the affirmative, and I shall accept every place," laughingly remarked Shaw to a group of newspaper men.

Some years ago one of the Des Moines papers kept this standing line at the top of its editorial columns: "Keep Your Eye on Shaw!"

While this motto was still being run Mr. Shaw was made secretary of the treasury. A wag suggested that the editor ought to take the line down or the public might conclude that the new head of the finance portfolio needed watching to keep him from making away with the treasury surplus.

If Speaker Cannon has been called the "David Harum of politics," Shaw was dubbed the "David Harum of the cabinet." This designation was suggested by their quaint sayings and their stock of good stories rather than by their ability as political horse traders.

There are getting to be so many David Harums of this, that and the other that they should organize themselves into a political party. They might not elect a president, but they would at least make it exceedingly interesting for the other parties.

This is something like the suggestion that a Johnson party be organized, with John A. Johnson of Minnesota for president and Tom L. Johnson of Ohio for vice president. Platform—Get all you can for 3 cents. Keep it in the family.

Samples of His Stories.

All the stories told by Mr. Shaw are not new, but he at least is not such an antiquarian research humorist as Chauncey M. Depew.

Senator Depew, by the way, is the man who convulsed a London audience by reciting a poem written by Shaw:

"Go ask papa," the maiden said.
He knew that her papa was dead.
He also knew the life he'd led
And understood her when she said,
"Go ask papa."

Think of a Sunday school superintendent like Secretary Shaw making a girl tell her wooer to go to hades!

When he was governor of Iowa Mr. Shaw was one day making a speech in which he was frequently interrupted by a certain man. The fellow butted in once too often. In an unhappy moment he broke in with "Pardon me, but"—

Before he could finish the governor replied, "Well, I've pardoned lots worse fellows than you in my time, and I presume it would be unjust to draw the line here."

There were no more interruptions.

When asked the difference between a statesman and a politician Mr. Shaw defined it as the "difference between a young man seeking a position and a boy looking for a job."

A reporter once asked Secretary Shaw if he intended investigating the customs frauds in New York.

"I knew a fellow once," said Shaw, "who hunted foxes with a brass band. [A long and embarrassing pause while he went on signing his mail.] He didn't get any foxes."

Wall street dubbed Shaw "the farmer," which is not at all a bad card among the real farmers, whose feeling for Wall street would sour fresh milk. The friends of the ex-secretary ought to use that. Shaw showed the high financiers, however, that you cannot always tell a farmer by the cut of his clothes. When he first went to New York they gathered around him to know what he intended to do. In reply he told a story. Out in Shaw's town of Denison a wealthy man once announced that he intended putting up a $750,000 building. As he owned real estate all over the place there was a great deal of excitement as to where the town's biggest structure was to be located. Finally curiosity reached such a pitch that a committee waited on the man and asked him point blank. After an embarrassing pause he replied, "Now, when anybody comes to you to ask you where I am going to put that $750,000 building you tell him you have seen me, and then you tell him that you don't know." The financiers saw the point and dejectedly wended their way back to the Stock Exchange.

Secretary Shaw was seen one day backed up against an iron stanchion in front of the Arlington.

The late Senator Platt of Connecticut happened by and hailed him.

"Hello, Shaw!" said he. "What are you trying to do with that iron post?"

"Grafting in a backbone," was the quick reply. "This treasury business is a good deal tougher than Iowa politics."

When the treasury portfolio was offered to Shaw his friends were in a quandary whether or not he would accept. He resolved their doubts by a story.

Two boys, Bill and Bob, were at the dinner table. Some time before the end of the meal the pie was passed. Bill declined to take any, saying he was not ready for dessert. Bob helped himself to the largest piece and, turning to the other, remarked, "Bill, allus take pie when pie is passin'."

Paid a Clerk's Debt.

Mr. Shaw found that one of the treasury clerks was in arrears to the doctor. Calling the man before him, he asked kindly as to the reason for the debt.

"Pairs," answered the clerk.

"Pairs of what?"

"Twins. I kept my head above water when the first pair came, but when the third pair arrived a few weeks ago I just naturally ran behind."

Secretary Shaw looked his astonishment, but asked how much the last set cost. When the clerk had told him Shaw reached in his pocket and said he would pay for that pair himself.

Like Russell Sage, Mr. Shaw never takes a vacation. He tried it once and went to the Yellowstone. "I didn't like it," he said. "I got to feeling queer. Two days of it was enough."

A friend of the family spoke of the kindness of Mrs. Shaw.

"Kind?" repeated her husband. "Mrs. Shaw would be kind to her own executioner."

While Shaw was governor, but temporarily away, a letter arrived at the Des Moines postoffice addressed:

The Best Woman In the World
Des Moines
Ia.

"The letter," said Mrs. Shaw in delight, "was delivered to me without question, as the postmaster knew the writing."

Mrs. Shaw herself is not without a well developed sense of humor, as the following retort shows:

A friend propounded the query:

"What could be more dreadful than for a woman after mending her husband's coat to find in one of the pockets a love letter from another woman?"

"Fortunately," said Mrs. Shaw, "that could never happen. The woman would find the letter first, and then she would not mend the coat."

When Secretary Shaw reached Denison late one night he found the driver of the only carriage asleep inside. Rather than awake the man, whom he knew well, the cabinet officer climbed on the seat and drove himself. When he reached his destination he aroused the astonished Jehu and gave him his fare with an extra tip.

Leslie Mortier Shaw was born in Vermont sixty years ago. He worked his way through a college at Mount Vernon, Ia., by sawing wood and selling fruit trees. He took a course in the Iowa College of Law and began practice at Denison. In 1877 he married Miss Alice Crawshaw of Clinton county. In time he prospered to such an extent that he organized a bank and afterward added a branch. He was prominent in the Methodist church, a delegate to its general conference and for years superintendent of its local Sunday school.

Mr. Shaw became politically prominent in 1896 by answering a speech made by Hon. William J. Bryan. He afterward campaigned all over Iowa and was so effective that the next year he was elected governor. Two years later he was re-elected by an increased majority and was forced to decline a third term. In 1902 he was made secretary of the treasury, which he resigned about a year ago to become president of the Carnegie Trust company of New York.

Shaw's associates in the Carnegie Trust recently announced his resignation and said he made the move to give him time to nurse his presidential boom. The ex-secretary's business shrewdness was shown by the fact that he cleaned up $75,000 in the deal.

Cutter of Red Tape.

In the treasury department he was noted for his long hours, hard work, common sense, humor and the cutting of red tape.

He takes little recreation, but is a skillful horseman, as a number of Washington officials found to their discomfiture. The Washington men, like those of Wall street, took the secretary for a farmer and therefore determined to show him some tricks in riding. It was a case of the biter bitten, for the Iowa man led his would be instructors such a merry chase over steep bridle paths and other steep places where there were no paths at all that they never repeated the experiment.

From several of his public utterances Mr. Shaw has made it plain that he is not in entire accord with all the Roosevelt policies and therefore is usually regarded as an antiadministration candidate. One phase of his political philosophy is summed up in this sentence delivered to a Methodist conference:

"I am an organization politician. A machine politician is not as great a nuisance as a fool reformer."



MR. AND MRS. LESLIE M. SHAW.

A Meek Editor.

We have not settled many of the problems of life. In a vast majority of cases it has not been even determined just who shall wear the breeches.—Dallas News.

Curious Japanese Tax.

Bears are liable to taxation in some Japanese villages. The origin of this curious custom is unknown.

"Watch This Space Next Week"

Advertisements discredit the business sagacity of the man who signs his name to them. We have been in the newspaper business over seventeen years, but can not remember ever having carried an advertisement like the above in our columns. It is too much like holding up the merchant. Of course, if a man buys a space and insists that "Watch This Space Next Week" be used, we will—reluctantly—carry out his order, but we will do so knowing that he is not getting value received. If he should insist that this be done often we would refuse to sell him space, because advertising space used in such a reckless manner makes it appear that the medium of advertising is not a good one, and that the man who is doing the advertising is "Just trying to use up the space he has bought."

The Sun is a Valuable Advertising Medium

Because it goes into the homes of people in Washington County who have money to spend. As a "convincer" that the above statement is true

Try an Ad. For Four Weeks.

FOR THAT PERIOD WE WILL GIVE YOU THE BENEFIT OF OUR YEARLY RATE BUT YOU MUST AGREE TO

.."SAY SOMETHING"..

In the ad. that "means something"—something that will attract the attention of the reader, and convince him that you are in earnest and that you can really give him a bargain.

It will Pay You to Wait Until April

If You Intend to Buy FURNITURE Any Time Soon.

THAT is about the time our immense and complete, and well-selected line, will be on display. It is our purpose to open a Furniture store in Springfield as large as many—as complete as any—in the big cities. We believe that by making our stock large—including everything carried in Furniture Stores—that we can make our volume of business very large, and thus enable ourselves to quote very low prices. The greater the volumn of business the lower the price of every article, for a small profit upon many sales, totals satisfactory, thereby pleasing the merchant and the buyer. It will be our desire, and our daily endeavor, to give satisfaction in PRICE, STYLE AND QUALITY. WAIT FOR US. : : : : : : :

Leachman & Campbell

Walter E. Leachman. **Theo. C. Campbell.**

WILD WEST FOR BOYS

Vast Country Playgrounds Planned For City Youngsters.

FIRST ONE TO BE IN MICHIGAN

John D. Rockefeller and His Son-in-law, Harold McCormick, Will Finance Captain Jack Crawford's Scheme to Make Boys Self Reliant. Poet Scout to Boss First Playground.

Great summer playgrounds in the country for city children is the latest philanthropy in which John D. Rockefeller intends to use part of his wealth, aided by his son-in-law, Harold McCormick of Chicago. Captain Jack Crawford, sometimes known as the "poet scout," made the statement recently while in New York. He ought to know, for he is to have direct charge of the first playground to be opened, a tract of wilderness in Michigan on Portage lake, about twelve miles from the town of Manistee.

The plan provides not only for a playground, but for a systematic supervision of the boys' summer play, which will be largely along the lines of hunting, trapping, woodcraft, swimming, military exercises, target practice and regular exercise in the old tricks of the former wild and woolly west.

Indians will be employed, and against them the boys will go on weekly expeditions. There will be stagecoaches for the boys to save from the attacks of bandits, the outlaws being other boys of the vacation crowd. There will be a typical old time frontier military post, where the lads will learn the life of the mounted service. Miniature deserts will be provided, so that the boys may learn another form of western life. In fact, everything will be provided to keep alive the old ability of the frontier days in the masculine American breast and to make the boys as capable as were their ancestors when called upon in an emergency. The "study period" will range from three to thirteen weeks.

Within the next year two play wilds, if not more, will be opened, the one in Michigan, which will be in operation this summer, and another on a large scale in New Mexico or southwestern Arizona. The land in Michigan embraces almost 1,200 acres. Captain Crawford claims the conception of this idea as his own, though Rockefeller and McCormick moneys are to finance it in its full development. In speaking of it he said:

"It suggested itself to me in a talk I had with George Gould on a steamer coming back from England nearly twelve years ago. Mr. Gould was lamenting that much in the way of outdoor sports of a healthy and spirit building character was almost impossible in those days, when the country was growing so populous. I asked him what he meant, and he said he wished there was some frontier left to which he could send his older boys, under suitable supervision, where they could learn something of real roughing it for a few weeks every year. 'It makes better men of boys,' he continued, 'to learn something of the frontier life and of the things they must know in order to stand independent under such conditions.'

"I served heartily with him, but the idea of creating an artificial frontier didn't occur to me until we had reached New York. Then George Gould had started west on an inspection tour. I intended to present my idea to him if the chance ever came, but it never did.

"I was delivering lectures at the Hampstead Chautauqua last August, and one day John D. Rockefeller and Harold McCormick were among my auditors. I met them after the lecture and had a particularly long conversation with McCormick, in the course of which I happened to touch on my scheme for American boys. He became interested, and I elaborated it to him. Two days afterward he sent for me and told me that whatever money I needed for the plan he and Mr. Rockefeller would furnish.

"The plan in detail calls for the establishment of many parks for the purpose of teaching the boys military life and the old wild west methods. The parks will be as large as it is possible to make them under local conditions. The park in New Mexico, for example, probably will [illegible] thousands of acres. The sections will be restored to a wild state. A small military post and a few log cabins will be built here and there, but otherwise no structures will mar the grounds. The boys will sleep in tents and be much in the open air.

"The plan is both philanthropic and educational, but not so philanthropic that the parks will not be expected to pay for the actual expenses of the summer maneuvers. This latter phase of the plan is one born of McCormick's pet schemes to help to dissipate the class feeling that he believes is developing in the United States. Where a boy applies for admittance to the camp through his parents it will be ascertained whether he is in a position to pay for his food and accommodations. If his parents are in such a position, twice as much as may be necessary to keep him will be charged, and he will be obliged to take another boy who is unable to pay his expenses as his guest. At that the paying boy will not be taxed more than $50 or $60, for only the actual cost of food and ammunition will be put on the bill. All the expenses of maintenance of grounds, etc., will be provided out of the fund given by the capitalists.

"The poor boy will become the rich boy's tent mate and companion," says McCormick, "and in the summer campaigns each will come to appreciate the good qualities in the other. When they grow up, better men because of their summer training in the open, representative persons in the poorer and wealthier classes will have a respect for each other that they might not otherwise have." It is expected that several hundred boys from New York Chicago and other cities, one-half poor and one-half rich, will be accommodated on the Michigan frontier next summer.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

Europe's output of sugar for 1907 is about 6,288,000 tons.

An enterprising American has begun to manufacture cement tombs.

With a population of 41,000,000 only 441 Japanese have fortunes of $250,000 or over.

After wrecking the safe in the bank at Raymore, Mo., recently robbers got 7,000 one cent pieces as their haul.

No wine may hereafter be sold in Spain on Sundays, and the inns must be closed on week days at midnight.

At a recent tobacco exhibition in London some Harvard cigars were shown which were quoted at $5 each.

John Blue, a boy of Natalie, Pa., ate a quarter of a pound of smoking tobacco, which caused his death after great suffering.

General Booth's latest project is to establish a fleet of Salvation Army steamers to carry the army's emigrants across the Atlantic.

The Seven Stars hotel at Village Green, Pa., has been a public house for 145 years. It was the headquarters of General Cornwallis in 1777.

When George Murphy, colored, who pleaded guilty of larceny in Jefferson City, Mo., was searched thirty-four razors were found in his pockets.

The body of David Riggins, one of the miners killed in mine No. 8 at Monongah, W. Va., is said to have been found in the exact spot dreamed of by his brother George.

Mrs. Hallie Erminie Rives Wheeler, who returned from the orient with Secretary Taft's party, says what most impressed her in Japan was the eagerness of the people to learn.

John Koppenberger, a carpenter of Allentown, Pa., in falling from a scaffold landed on his feet, fracturing the bones in both heels, a rare occurrence. Concussion of the spine resulted.

The largest insane asylum in Europe has just been built in Vienna and will soon be ready for use. It will accommodate 2,200 patients, but is in sixty separate pavilions, the total cost being $4,000,000.

Rev. F. W. Merrell of Evanston, Ill., married a sleight of hand performer and his sweetheart and received $5, which he put in his vest pocket. When the couple had departed, he was unable to find the note.

A lion in the Central park (New York) zoo was being choked to death by a bone three inches long when a keeper, James Coyle, quickly thrust down the animal's throat a hook and jerked out the obstruction.

The new foundry of the Kawasaki dockyard, Japan, will produce steel by the Siemens-Martin system, and the capacity of each charge will be ten tons. The plant makes its own gas, by which the ore is heated. The cranes and other machinery are all run by electricity.

The manuscript of eleven unknown dances by Beethoven have been discovered at Leipsic. They will shortly be published. They were composed in 1819 for friends forming a musical society at Moerding, a suburb of Vienna. The dances are orchestrated for seven instruments.

Only about 7,000 remain of the once numerous Comanche and Kiowa Indians, and these, harassed by disease, are seeking a home in Mexico. The United States government offers no objections, and representatives of the Indians have been looking for suitable tracts in Mexico.

The Alden Kindred Association of America has purchased for $200 the picturesque old homestead of John and Priscilla Alden in Duxbury. The house was erected in 1653. It will be repaired and improved and perpetuated as a memorial to the famous Mayflower pilgrims.

Russian engineers have discovered large naphtha fountains and also an entire naphtha lake on the Russian section of the island of Sakhalin. The spot is said to be easily accessible to steamers, and it is reported that a line of ships will soon connect with both Vladivostok and Japan.

Until recently Baluchistan, outside of Quetta, was practically closed to missionaries, but the British government has now permitted the Medical mission to enter Kelat state, a country nearly as large as England, inhabited by several thousand Beloochas, Brahuis, Kurds and Pathans.

The little crown prince of Spain, in pursuance of an ancient custom, holds a reception during his morning nap nearly every day. The ministers in attendance and other high officials assemble in the palace at a fixed hour and are admitted in a body to the nursery to gaze upon the sleeping infant.

When Martin W. Littleton, one of the greatest lawyers in the country today, was a track walker in Texas back in the eighties the foreman of the railroad asked him if he expected to be a conductor some day. He replied that he never would be a conductor, but that he expected to be a big lawyer in New York. He was born in a log cabin in Tennessee and had never been in a schoolhouse up to the time he was sixteen, when he studied with an old German for eight months.

The fact that Andrew Carnegie served in the military telegraph service in the civil war was duly certified in official form by General Oliver, acting secretary of war, in accordance with the special act of congress authorizing the issue of such certificates. The records of the department show that shortly after the outbreak of the civil war Thomas A. Scott, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, who was then assistant secretary of war, summoned his assistant, Mr. Carnegie, to Washington for the purpose of establishing a military telegraph system.

Dr. W. F. Trusty,
Practical
Dentist,
SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY.

Dental work at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed.
Office over Haydon & Barber.

B. D. LAKE,
Insurance Agent,
SPRINGFIELD, - - KENTUCKY.
Life, Fire and Accident.

Old Massachusetts Mutual, always reliable and the best dividend-paying company in the world. Your insurance solicited.

DR. M. W. HYATT.
DR. JNO. M. SPAULDING.
OFFICE OVER
THE RED CROSS DRUG STORE
SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY

OFFICE HOURS:
DR. HYATT { 10:30 to 12 m. / 4 to 5 p. m.
Dr. SPAULDING—2 to 4 p. m
And in office all Night.

Dr. J. C. Mudd
SPRINGFIELD, - - KENTUCKY.
OFFICE OVER C. J. HAYDON'S DRUG STORE
Office Hours: 8 to 9 A. M. 1 to 2 P. M.

Dr. W. W. Ray
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office over Haydon & Robertson's Drug Store.
Office 'phone, 115, Residence 'phone 172

J. H. LAMPTON, M. D.
SPRINGFIELD, KY.
Office in Opera House.
Office phone No. 5. Residence, No. 38

MISS ELLA ADAMS,
NURSE
TELEPHONES:
Day, 49. Night, 109.

T. SCOTT MAYES,
ATTY-AT-LAW,
Springfield, Ky.
Will practice in the courts of Washington and adjoining counties, in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts.

C. C. McCHORD,
ATTY-AT-LAW,
Springfield, Ky.
Will practice in all State and Federal Courts

W. D. CLAYBROOKE,
ATTY-AT-LAW,
Springfield, Ky.
Will practice in the courts of Washington and adjoining counties and in the courts of Appeals.

W. E. SELECMAN,
ATTY-AT-LAW,
Springfield, Ky.
Will practice in the courts of Washington and adjoining counties and in court of Appeals.

MARSHALL DUNCAN,
—LAWYER—
Springfield, Ky.
Office in Robertson Building.
Will practice in the Courts of Washington and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.

S. M. CAMPBELL,
AUCTIONEER,
Springfield, Ky.
Crying of public sales a specialty. "Will go anywhere." Terms reasonable. 'Phone 84.

W. E. GREENE
Agent Danville Dry Cleaning Co.
WALTON HOTEL, Springfield, Ky.
Ladies' Dress Goods of all kinds and Men's Clothing Cleaned with new process. All kinds of lace curtains, draperies, rugs, carpets, gloves, in fact everything cleaned at reasonable prices

JOHN Y MAYES,
Funeral Director
—And—
Licensed Embalmer,
SPRINGFIELD, - - KENTUCKY.
Best Attention.
Every courtesy shown.
Handsome Line of Caskets and Burial Robes.
Telephone: Day, 19: Night, 74.

The SUN
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Stockman!



HAVE you thought of your stock advertising for this year? It's about time, isn't it? Of course you will want nice, attractive printed matter—the kind that will bring you business. We are prepared to do the work in a Satisfactory Manner. **Circulars, Cards, Pamphlets, Etc., at Reasonable Prices.** : :

-: The Springfield Sun :-

Who will be President?

This is a presidential year, and every man must read to keep posted on politics. The

Courier-Journal
(HENRY WATTERSON, Editor)

Is a Democratic Newspaper, but it prints the news as it develops. One dollar a year is the price of the

Weekly Courier-Journal

But you can get that paper and

THE SUN
BOTH ONE YEAR FOR
$1.50

If you will give or send your order to this paper—NOT to the Courier-Journal.

Daily Courier-Journal
$6.00 a Year.
Sunday Courier-Journal,
$2.00 a Year.

We can give you a combination cut rate on these if you will write this paper.

The Louisville Times

Is the livest afternoon paper published anywhere. It prints the news right up to the minute. Four or more editions every day. The regular price of The Times is $5 a year, but you can get The

Sun and Times
BOTH ONE YEAR FOR
$5.00

If you will send your order to this paper—NOT to The Times.

In Presidential Year 1908—
Those Who Want the TRUTH Should Read "An Independent Newspaper"
THE EVENING POST DURING THE YEAR 1908.
COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY



FREE—A New Kentucky Governor's Wall Atlas.
From Isaac Shelby to Augustus E. Willson.



All of Kentucky's Governors. The only complete collection now in existence. Every true Kentuckian should have a copy in his home or office.

JUST OFF THE PRESS is the new Kentucky map.

Engraved especially for the Evening Post at a cost of $3,500.

In addition to this up-to-the-minute Kentucky map and pictures of all Kentucky's Governors, the complete census of all Kentucky towns is given, with pictures of all the Presidents of the United States, Rulers and Flags of all nations, steamship routes, statistical data. In addition to the above there are nine maps of equal value, including the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, late maps of the United States, Panama Canal, Eastern and Western Hemispheres, reports of the last three national census and much other historical information.

This unique and valuable Atlas is FREE to ALL EVENING POST SUBSCRIBERS. If not now a subscriber, send $2.00 for a full year's subscription by mail, or $2.00 for six months' subscription. Understand that these rates are by mail only and that subscription price by carrier or agent is 10 cents per week.

The Evening Post is first in everything; has the most State news and best market reports.

A daily newspaper for the home.

The Evening Post, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Special Price On Atlas and Evening Post With This Paper.

THE POST and THE SUN, BOTH ONE YEAR,
$3.50

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL ON EARTH

The best school on earth is the one that gives the best course in the shortest time and smallest expense and prepares the young people for the best positions.

CLARK'S SCHOOL OF BUSINESS gives a complete course in the latest and most up-to-date system of Actual Practice Bookkeeping and Shorthand, and places all graduates in good positions, having many more calls than graduates.

School is in Session all the Year. Individual Instruction and Enroll students any day.

Get full particulars from the editor of this paper or Rev. Granville W. Lyon or write direct to the school, 1035 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

THE SAFEST AND QUICKEST WAY TO TRANSFER MONEY IS BY LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
FOR RATES APPLY TO LOCAL MANAGER
CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
INCORPORATED

Great Removal Sale



Is Now Inaugurated



AND VERY LOW PRICES ARE QUOTED ON

Men's Suits, Boys' long-pant Suits, Boys' short-pant Suits, Corduroy Suits and pants, and Ladies' and Children's Cloaks. Overcoats are also included.

THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH SALE.

Grundy & McIntire, Springfield

LONG RUN.

Miss Mattie Martin, of near Aliceton, spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. Zilpha Staton.

Mr. and Mrs. Edd Cocanougher and little son, Robert Earl, of Simms, visited his parents here Sunday.

M. D. L. Cocanougher is recovering from a very severe attack of grip.

Mrs. Hal Myers is spending a few weeks with her niece, Mrs. Fannie Whayne, near Perryville.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Staten were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tarrie Gibson, Wednesday night.

Born, since our last, to the wife of Mr. Shelby Arnold, a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Cocanougher and little son, Luther, of Boyle county, visited Mr. Cocanougher's parents Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Best, of Stewart, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Coyle, Sunday night.

Mr. Jimmie Best and family visited his parents, near Texas, Friday night and Saturday.

Mr. J. M. Coyle was in Louisville Wednesday and Thursday on business.

The prayer service at Beech Grove Tuesday night will be conducted by Mr. Newton Bradley; the subject is Power.

Mr. Clauce Key and wife, of Deep Creek, spent Saturday night and Sunday with his brother, Mr. Gole Key and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crain visited the latter's sister, Mrs. Robert Cocanougher, one day last week.

We certainly enjoyed the Jensonton letter. Why not let us hear from you each week, Miss ——?

To The Public.

Reports have recently been circulated in and around Springfield which do me a great injustice. One report is that I have been married and have recently been divorced, the ground for the divorce being "inebriety and cruelty." These things I denied, but it requires more than a denial from the man accused to convince a part of the public that a falsehood has been circulated, therefore, at my suggestion the Editor of The Sun mailed a letter to Mr. J. Henry Miller, of the undertaking firm of J. Henry Miller & Co., Louisville, asking that he give information about my former life. The following letter from Mr. Miller is self-explanatory.

AUGUST J. OTT.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 25, 1908.—Mr. J. R. Gore, Springfield Ky.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 23 at hand. Will state that I have known Mr. August Ott for about thirteen or fourteen years. He started to work for me when he was a boy of about fourteen; learned the cigar trade and worked under me for about six or seven years. He proved, during all of that time, an honest and faithful employe. He comes of an honest and upright family, and I know of nought against his character; feel proud of having young men like him in my employ. There is one other August Ott in this city, a man of middle age, a bartender by trade, married. Don't think he is in any way related to the above A. Ott. "2" Cigar Maker A. Ott is not, or at least was not, married up to six months ago, the last time I saw him. I am most respectfully,

J. HENRY MILLER.

Fine Stallions Burn.

Lebanon Enterprise: The large stock barn of Messrs. Wade & Richards, located on the far side of the old fair grounds, was completely destroyed by fire Saturday evening shortly after six o'clock, and in the flames ten head of fine horses perished. The origin of the fire is unknown, and so far as it can be learned there was no one about the place after 5:30 o'clock, when the barn was closed for the day. The building which was of frame contained a lot of dry feed, and there being no way to fight the fire it burned rapidly. Five high class stallions and five sale horses were burned to death before they could be taken out of the burning building; eleven other head that were in the barn when the fire occurred were safely removed. The stallions, and the value of each, destroyed were: Quickstep $2000; Marion Chief $600; Dauntless $700; Norvin View $750 and Crescent Star $500. The five sale horses that perished ranged in value from $175 to $250 each. Among the horses that were gotten out of the burning building were Prince Red Wull and King of England, two of the best known stallions in the county. The barn was valued at $1400. Mr. Chas. J. Richards, senior member of the firm, is of the opinion that the insurance carried by his firm will scarcely more than half cover the loss. On the barn $750 was carried; on Quickstep $1250; Marion Chief $350; Dauntless $350; Norvin View $400 and Star Crescent $350. On the five sale horses there was $675 insurance, while on the feed, harness and vehicles, valued at $200, no insurance was carried.

His Hogs Died.

G. V. Shipp, Chntonville, Ky., says: "I have sold and used most of the hog remedies on the market and have hauled out dead hogs by the wagon load. Bourbon Hog Cholera Remedy is the only cure I have ever found for hog cholera." Sold by all druggists.

SUBSCRIBERS FREE COLUMN.

G. L. Haydon, Rt. 4, has for sale a 7½ months old Short Horn Bull Calf—finely bred and good individual. Will have him registered, and will furnish certified copy on same.

J. G. Adams, Lebanon, Ky., Route 3, has for sale a lot of timothy and clover hay.

Mrs. C. N. Willett, Rt. 2, has for sale S. S Hamberg eggs. 13 for 50c, 30 for $1.00.

Case & Brady, Rt. 3, have for sale good milk cows and calves and butcher cattle.

C. L. Brady, Rt. 3, has for sale some good timothy baled hay.

G. T. Clements, Rt. 1, has for sale 100 bushels black seed oats, extra fine.

A. L. Litsey, Rt. 3, has for sale three pairs of mules.

R. A. Thompson, Rt. 2, has for sale some Buff Orpington roosters at 50 cts each if taken immediately.

W. C. Brady, Texas, has for sale 15 tons of No. 1 timothy and clover hay.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE

On Walnut Street

Springfield, Kentucky.

These two houses are among the most desirable residences in town, and were formerly the properties of Aunt Mary Thompson. Both houses have five rooms and good lots.

ROBERT M. THOMPSON,

Administrator.

LOOK

AT THESE

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Come to see me on Saturdays, bring your produce and get some of the bargains. We have anything you want to eat and will do our best to please you. Read prices below. Specials for cash on Saturdays only:

19 pounds Granulated Sugar	$1.00
6 packages Arbuckles Coffee	$1.00
3 cans extra good Corn	25c
3 2-lb. cans Kentucky Bell Tomatoes	25c
2 3-lb. cans Kentucky Bell Tomatoes (Best on earth)	25c
2 cans Polks Best Peas	25c
Lima Beans, 3 pounds	25c
Navy Beans per pound	5c
3 pounds Fancy Head Rice	25c
3 Cans Baking Powder	10c
6 Bars of all kinds of Laundry Soap	25c
Best Green or Black Tea per pound	70c
Maple Syrup, extra good, per quart	40c
Pillar Rock Salmon, best on earth	20c
3 bars Long Tom Soap	10c
20 pounds Light Brown Sugar	$1.00
2 packages Elijah's Manna	25c
3 packages Oats	25c
3 Mackerel	25c
3 packages Kis-Me Chewing Gum	10c
3 pounds Stick Candy	25c
Oranges and Lemons per dozen	20c

Our Meat Market is up-to-date and good, fresh meat is always on hand. I want to buy a lot of butcher cattle and hogs.

CASH PAID FOR PRODUCE.

ERNEST C. COX.

CAMPBELL'S OLD STAND.

Dr. J. M. Burton,

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

CROWN WORK A SPECIALTY.

All Dental Work Strictly First-class. Springfield, - - Ky.

Office in Hagon Block, up stairs.

I have placed my accounts in the hands of Marshall Duncan for collection. All indebted to me will please see him at once and settle.

W. P. LAWRENCE.

FENWICK.

Mrs. W. G. Adams spent several days last week with her aunt, Mrs. E. O. Walker.

Miss Alma Fenwick spent several days last week with her mother at this place.

Miss Sadie Mayes and brother, Marshall, spent Saturday night with their sister, Mrs. Ethel Barker, at this place.

Mr. Oscar Lanham, of Canary, was in Fenwick one day last week on business.

Several at this place have the grip.

Miss Dora Brown, of Kirkland, was the guest of Mrs. Myrtle Barker one night last week.

Mrs. James Lanham spent several days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Graves, near Fenwick.

Miss Mattie Begley has returned home, after closing her school at Texas.

Messrs. Lloyd Fenwick and Wallace Adams were in Lebanon with their tobacco last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lonza Barker spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barker.

BOOKER.

Several attended the sale of Mr. Luke Barlow, of Nelson county last Wednesday. Prices were good.

Little Catherine Pile, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edd Pile, who has been ill with broncho-pneumonia, is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Riley are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Pile.

Miss Margaret Montgomery, of Maud, is visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Edd Pile.

Messrs. Edd Pile and Alvin Riley were at Mr. James Hays, of Mt. Zion, last Friday.

Mrs. Cathie Settles and son, Harry, and Miss Lillie Pile attended the social given by Mr. and Mrs. Luke Barlow last Wednesday night.

Mrs. Louis Kirsch, Sr., of Nelson county, spent last Tuesday with her daughter, Mrs. Edd Pile.

Mr. Jeff Settle is visiting in Louisville this week.

Mr. Luke Barlow, wife and children, of Nelson county, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Goatly and son, of Mt. Zion, Mr. Al Riley and wife, of Stringtown, Miss Maggie Montgomery, of Maud, Mr. and Mrs. Edd Pile and daughter, Catherine, of this place, visited at Mr. Ben Pile's last Sunday.

Misses Mollie and Anne Hines visited Mrs. Edd Pile Monday.

Mr. Otis Settle and wife are keeping house for Mr. Jeff Settle, who is visiting in Lousville.

Spring Goods Now Arriving

New Embroideries, Val Laces, Cluny Laces, Smyrna and Torchon Laces, Allover Laces and Embroideries.

All kinds nets for Waists in Black, Cream and Blue.

New Costume Linens, waist linens and India Linens, Persian Lawns, Organdies and Printed Lawns. Nainsooks, Mazalias and Long Cloth.

New Dress Ginghams, Percales, Shirtings, Ducks, Madras and Novelties.

New Muslin Underwear for ladies.

HALF-PRICE SALE

1/2 OFF

At the "BIG STORE"

WILL CONTINUE ON THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Ladies' Skirts, Rain Coats and Furs.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT AND BELOW COST

New Lace Curtains, Wall Paper.

We have a few pairs of men's Leather Boots at 75c, $1 and $1.50. These prices are three times less than the regular price. Space will not permit us to name other bargains.

The ROBERTSON-CLAYBROOKE CO

INCORPORATED.